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Part One
Pages 1-8

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NOT A PARTISAN TRIUMPH

Chicago Merely Entered a Protest Against Ring Rule.

MAYOR HOPKINS MADE A MISTAKE

The New City Council Will Make An Effort to Repeal the Corrupt Gas Company Ordinances.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The astonishing result of the late municipal election in this city is traceable in some degree to the wash of the same moral wave that swept Tammany out to sea last Fall.

But there were secondary causes, no less effective and far more tangible, that would have caused the downfall of John P. Hopkins and the local party machine in any event. It was another case of lack of confidence. Mayor Hopkins played for triple stakes, and lost all. He sought to hold the machine intact by stuffed pay rolls, to curry favor with the corrupt Republican Council by withholding his veto from the boodle

John P. Hopkins.

gang's ordinances, and to be at the same time a civil service reformer in the eyes of the public. It was a Napoleonic scheme, but it led to a Waterloo.

The election which has carried George B. Swift, the Republican nominee, into the Mayoralty of Chicago, and left Frank Wenter, one of the cleanest and best of Chicago's Democratic citizens, with a shortage of 41,110 votes, shows a change of 70,000 votes since the election which swept Mr. Cleveland into office. This enormous change in sentiment is not so much a departure from Democratic principles as it is a revulsion against a discredited local machine.

When John P. Hopkins came into office, less than a year and a half ago, after the assassination of Carter Harrison, the distrust of this machine had already reached such a point that Hopkins's plurality of 1,200 was contested, and its validity was not helped by the discovery of a number of ballot boxes that were found to have been tampered with in the City Hall. But there was a general disposition to give the young Mayor the benefit of all doubts at first. He had given signs of unusual ability as an organizer, and even his opponents looked for him to try to make a good and clean record for the sake of his own political future. But the old party machine, which had been gathering strength and corruption for many years, was his ruin. Instead of opposing its rottenness openly and sincerely, he sought to build it up in secret, while speaking against it in public. One by one the newspapers that had supported him took up the cry of "A Chicago Tammany," and then arose the Civic Federation to seal his doom.

"Chief of all reasons for the overwhelming majority of the Republicans," said Mayor Hopkins himself yesterday, "is the hard times which have prevailed ever since the Democratic Party went into power."

This, in a certain sense, is true. But it is also true in an additional and curious sense not meant by the speaker. The business stagnation of the last year has given

George B. Swift.

Chicago men of the better class more leisure than they have had before in years. As one of them remarked the other day, "We have been too busy robbing each other to take notice of the City Hall gang that has been robbing the public." This unwonted breathing spell has been utilized by members of influential bodies like the Civic Federation and the Chicago Real Estate Board for probing into the shameful abuses that have heretofore been going on unnoticed under their noses. This is how the hard times are to blame for the downfall of Hopkins et al. The citizens have had time to unearth more than the usual amount of corruption, and the blame has all fallen on the executive, whether it belonged there or not.

The Chicago landslide is neither a Democratic disaster nor a Republican triumph any more than was the anti-Tammany whirlwind that swept New-York last Fall. It is merely a popular uprising against a political boss who had neither the probity to steer a straight course nor the tact to conceal his duplicity. The man who will take Hopkins's place on Monday is no less a machine politician than his predecessor, but the people have chosen to change machines, and, with the help of the civil service law and an aroused public opinion, there is some reason to hope that the new shoe will not have a chance to pinch quite as hard as the old one.

The real triumph of the Chicago election is the adoption of the civil service law by a plurality of 45,606. This reform was supported by the Democrats in the Legislature and at the polls, and cannot be claimed by either party alone. If there is less time-serving under Swift than there has been under Hopkins it will be due to this law. The constant charges of complicity between the police and the gambling houses and dives in connection with the Mayor's office have had much to do in the final result, both as regards the ousting of Hopkins and the adoption of the merit system. The Democrats who voted for Mr. Swift believed that he could be compelled to keep free of these Tammany methods more easily than could Mr. Wenter, because he would not come into office by any help of the existing corrupt clique. Whether or not their hopes will be realized time only can tell.

Among the most potent forces that brought about the political revulsion of last Tuesday were the shameless boodle and sandbagging ordinances that have been passed within the last year, and even within the last few weeks, by the "gang" in the City Council. Twice has this gang passed blanket gas franchises giving the streets of the whole city to unknown parties—themselves—and sandbagged the Gas Trust into buying them off. A few weeks ago they gave away the streets again in like anonymous style to an imaginary heat and power company, and only a few days ago played the same game with regard to the water system of the city. Democrats who voted for Hopkins two years ago, and then had the mortification of seeing him connive at the passage of this style of steals with scarcely the show of an excuse, especially since he has despaired of renomination, were in no mood to experiment further with the machine that bred this sort of men.

The angel Gabriel himself could not have been elected on the Hopkins ticket. For not only had Hopkins disgusted the community at large, but he had estranged his own backers. His pretense of civil service reform alarmed them. They lost confidence in him, the newspapers lost confidence in him, the people who looked upon his stuffed pay rolls at the Fall election and upon the boodle ordinances that he failed to veto lost confidence in him; and now, since the events of last Tuesday, he has almost lost confidence in himself.

Hopkins is a dead mackerel, and yet a fair judgment of him must admit that he has been made a scapegoat for the skins of others as well as for his own. Up to the time when, a few weeks ago, he joined hands with the gang of the Republican Council and, apparently on the principle of "Give a dog a bad name," allowed the boodle ordinances to pass, he was by no means a bad Mayor. The fact is that there has been more crookedness in the Republican Council than in the Democratic Executive's office. But it is easier to lay the blame on one man than to divide it up, and so Hopkins has had to suffer for the rascality that he had nothing to do with, as well as for that in which he was involved. His own bedfellows are now reading him out of the party.

"I do not believe that anything but a general distrust of the party caused the defeat," said Chairman Francis S. Peabody of the Central Committee. "A thorough reorganization is the only thing that will bring back public confidence to the party. This is now being agitated by leading Democrats. By leading Democrats I do not mean the men who at present control the party organization, but those who believe in Democratic principles. The scheme is to weed out all the present managers, who have been prominent not only in machine politics and 'gang' movements, but who have been recognized as being in the power of particular bosses."

This indicates at once the cause and the remedy, and gives proof that the lesson has not been in vain. The Democratic Party, as a party, has no reason to mourn over the Chicago tidal wave. It sweeps away nothing but putrescent barnacles.

Alderman Mann will attempt, at the meeting of the new City Council to-morrow evening, to have repealed the Ogden Gas, Cosmopolitan Electric, and Commercial Heat and Power ordinances, which were recently passed, it is alleged, by questionable means. Republican leaders in the Council believe that all the new Aldermen will vote for the repealing ordinances, and are confident that they can be passed. Alderman Mann claims to have found a number of Supreme Court decisions that will back up the Council in its position, if any attempt is made to question the right of the city to repudiate ordinances passed by corrupt means.

Levy Mayer, the attorney for the Ogden Gas Company, when informed that the repealing ordinances would be introduced, said the City Council had no more right to repeal the ordinance of the gas company than it had to repudiate the bonded indebtedness of the city.

TRIBUTE TO POSTMASTER DAYTON

Post Office Clerks Adopt Resolutions Approving of His Administration of the New-York Office.

A well-attended meeting of the New-York City branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks was held yesterday at Union Odd Fellows' Hall, Second Street and Bowery. Many questions of interest to Post Office clerks were discussed and disposed of, noticeably prominent being the selection of delegates to the National Convention of Post Office Clerks at St. Paul, Minn., next September.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. W. G. Leahy and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the Hon. C. W. Dayton for the many reforms instituted, the many beneficial methods applied, and the many recommendations made by him since his advent as Postmaster of New-York City, particularly noticeable among which are the regulation of our tours of duty to an eight-hour basis, his persistent advocacy of the enactment of our classification bill, and the equitable extension granted the clerical force in trial cases.

"Resolved, That we freely attest to our improved condition, to which the time books of the office and the records of an improved postal service will bear ample testimony, and in so doing we simply do justice to an official and a gentleman who has not only gained the respect and the co-operation of Post Office employes, but to one who has attained the enviable fame of being far in advance of any of his predecessors in administrative ability, in progression, and in equity."

SHOT DOWN AT THE CHURCH DOOR

Murder and Suicide in Wichita, Kan.—Walter Scott Kills His Wife, Who Would Not Live With Him.

WICHITA, Kan., April 7.—Walter Scott shot and killed his wife in the entrance of the Christian Church at noon to-day, and then placed the pistol in his mouth and fired a ball into his brain. Both died instantly. Scott was twenty-one years old and his wife nineteen.

The shooting took place just as the worshippers were leaving the church, and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Scott and his wife were married two years ago, but the young man's dissipated habits caused his wife to leave him. Recently Scott decided to reform, and to-day attended religious service.

After the congregation was dismissed and the people were leaving the edifice, the murderer and suicide met his wife, who was accompanied by her father. He pleaded with her to return to him, but Mrs. Scott declined to accede to his wishes. Immediately following this declaration Scott drew his revolver and fired.

Skilled in Aid for the Injured.

The First Aid to the Injured Alumni Association has been organized, with E. F. Theyson as President and Dr. E. L. Partridge as Medical Director, and it has an apartment in the United Charities Building.

The association is composed of some students in the course of instruction given by the Society for First Aid to the Injured who have passed examination and received diplomas, and among those who have addressed the alumni association are Drs. E. L. Bishop, Aristides Agramonte, E. Le Fevre, and trained nurses from the Charity Hospital.

President Thurston disclaims any intention of the alumni to trespass on the profits or prerogatives of physicians. All that First Aid students aim at is to be able to render service in emergencies, and this has been done in many cases when "the ambulance was summoned."

Riot Over Boycotted Beer.

A boycotted brand of beer caused a small riot at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street yesterday. Andrew Gensheimer recently opened a saloon there, and announced that he would sell the interdicted beer. Boycotters gathered around the place and assaulted F. B. Miller of 337 West Twentieth Street, one of the patrons of the place. Nearly fifty had assembled at 3 o'clock, and a collision between friends of the saloon keeper and the rioters took place. A squad of police from the West Twentieth Street Station finally dispersed the crowd and made a number of arrests.

HYPNOTISM AS A DEFENSE

The Singular Murder Case Just Concluded in Kansas.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Story of the Case in Which the Actual Murderer Was Acquitted and the Hypnotizer Convicted.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7.—The decision rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday, sustaining the ruling of the Cowley County District Court, which convicted Anderson Gray of the murder of Thomas Patton, although Thomas McDonald acknowledged to having committed the deed, closes one of the most extraordinary cases ever brought before a court of justice, and for the first time admits that hypnotism is a defense for murder. The crime was committed near Patton's home in Winfield May 5, 1894. McDonald lay in ambush for his victim and shot him as he rode by. On the witness stand he acknowledged to having murdered Patton in cold blood and without provocation. Twelve good men and true found him guiltless, or at least not morally responsible for the deed, and gave him his freedom. Then Anderson Gray was put on trial, and notwithstanding the fact that he did not fire the fatal shot and was not present at the time, he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

All of this goes to prove that those who acquire hypnotic influence over others had better not use the mysterious power in wrong directions. Other courts, like this Kansas tribunal, might hold the subject irresponsible for the commission of crime and put the hypnotist on trial instead.

It is perhaps the first time in the history of jurisprudence that hypnotism has played so important a part, or has been seriously considered as a plea of defense. It is certainly the first time that it has figured so conspicuously in a murder trial, and the first time that its little-understood power has led two courts and a jury to declare that the doer of a crime is guiltless and the one influencing him is responsible for the acts of the subject.

Summarized, the story of the remarkable crime, and its still more remarkable sequel is this:

Anderson Gray, a wealthy Kansas farmer, lived in Sumner County. Near him resided David and Thomas Patton, two cousins, whose farms were in the little town of Conway Springs.

Before the trouble came about, the wife of one of Gray's neighbors sued for a divorce. Expecting that she would obtain it, her husband, in order to prevent a division of property, transferred his estate to Gray, with the understanding that he was to receive it back when the courts had adjudged the claims of his divorced wife. Thomas Patton was the only witness to the transaction.

When the divorce had been granted and the affairs of the divorced couple settled, the farmer asked for the re-transfer of his property. Gray, it appears, wanted to keep possession of what had been temporarily given him in trust, and there was only one thing to prevent him from doing so. That was the witness Patton.

Gray was a man of much intelligence and was well read. Hypnotism formed one of his studies. He cultivated the sinister power and experimented with it on Thomas Patton. In the evidence it was brought out that Gray had "influenced" Thomas by a "suggestion" that David should be killed and that he had supplied the younger Thomas with a useless revolver. He knew, it seems, that David Patton was a man who would shoot on slight provocation, and would shoot to kill. A well-directed bullet from his revolver would have put the witness out of the way.

The scheme was unsuccessful. Thomas Patton attacked his cousin, but David's aim was not true and his assailant was unscathed. Both were arrested and released with a nominal fine.

Then Gray sought another subject and found one in Thomas McDonald, a young man who had just been married and who was then working in a Wichita restaurant. Gray, secured his services, and the newly-wedded pair moved out to the Gray farm.

Shortly afterward it is alleged that Gray said to the young workman that Thomas Patton had been talking about his wife. "What shall I do?" the hypnotized subject asked. "Kill him," was Gray's advice, and he gave the man a revolver and then a rifle to practice with.

The evidence showed that Gray had taught the man how to handle the weapons, and had cleared away the branches from a tree by a roadside and cut a notch in a limb for McDonald to lay his rifle in when he drew a bead on his victim.

When the preparations had been completed, and the murderer had become fairly proficient as a marksman, he took up his station under Gray's "suggestion," and laid in wait for Patton, who was expected to pass along the road that day. Gray was not with McDonald, but he kept in the locality, so that his "influence" would not be lost at the supreme moment. He was in the house of a neighbor when the fatal shot was fired. He ran quickly down the road when he heard the report of the gun and knelt beside the dying victim. He had been shot through the lungs, and Gray left him, promising to go for a doctor.

Instead, he went to the house where he found McDonald. The murderer was pale and trembling. Gray said to him sneeringly: "You made a pretty job; why didn't you kill him?"

The murderer's face lighted up. "Not dead—not dead. I'm glad of it, glad of it," he exclaimed, over and over again. Then he rushed out of the house and began to saddle his horse.

"Where are you going?" demanded Gray.

"I am going to notify the Sheriff," McDonald said. "I have shot a man and the Sheriff must know."

Gray dissuaded him, and then started to find a doctor. The evidence showed that he took his time about getting one. Not finding the first one he called upon at home, he waited there for his return several hours, although there was another physician in the town whom he might have summoned.

Patton died. Gray told McDonald that he would testify that the murder was committed by Cherokee Strip boomers. A Coroner's jury, however, found that Patton had come to his death by a rifle bullet fired by McDonald. McDonald was arrested and confessed all, but insisted that he was under Gray's influence and could not help but do what his hypnotic master "suggested." He unhesitatingly admitted having killed Patton, but refused to consider himself as the real murderer. He insisted that he had no motive for the crime, and that while he knew what he was doing, he remembered the act with a dreamy indefiniteness and did not at the time realize the consequences of his action. He said that had it not been for Gray he never would have spoken to Patton, and had it not been for the hypnotist's "suggestion" he would never have practiced with the rifle and would never have shot his victim.

On McDonald's confession he was acquitted of all responsibility for the murder and Gray was arrested and held for trial. The case excited intense interest both with the general public and with the legal and medical professions. The trial lasted many days, and at its conclusion the jury convicted Gray of murder in the first degree. The verdict was reached on the first poll and was in accordance with the sentiment of the community.

HYPNOTISM A RECOGNIZED POWER

Judge McAdam Says the Courts Cannot Ignore It as a Factor in Crime.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court is one of the closest students in the country of legal history, and always follows new and interesting cases with the greatest care. When asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times about the Cowley County case in Kansas, he said:

"So far as I am able to learn there has never been such another case in the world, certainly none in this country. There have been cases, of course, where an alleged criminal has pleaded hypnotic influence, but the conviction of a man for murder on the ground that he used hypnotic influence on another is certainly something new. Yet the probable meaning of the court in this case seems proper enough, though one can hardly judge of the facts from the slight newspaper accounts. In this State it would be possible to get just such a conviction as was obtained in Kansas, provided the hypnotic influence could be proved. The hypnotizer would stand in the light of a principal under section 29 of our Criminal Code, which reads, that "any person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directs, counsels, commands, induces or procures another to commit a crime is a principal."

"You see," continued the Judge, "it takes very little to make a man a principal, and the circumstance in this Kansas case that the man convicted of murder was not at the scene of the killing at all is by no means remarkable.

"The code says specifically 'whether present or absent'; so that any man who might hypnotize another and then send his victim out to kill would be very clearly guilty of murder in the first degree under our laws."

"Then hypnotism is legally recognized?"

"Most certainly," declared the Judge. "The hypnotic condition is no longer a subject of speculation. It stands as one of the recognized forces in life, and any tribunal before which it is brought in any of its relations must recognize it. It is certainly a most plausible defense to say: 'I was hypnotized when I did this.' It is a form of insanity, as nearly as it can be defined, it seems to me. The mind of the victim becomes blank, his will power passes absolutely and without the possibility of resistance into the control of another. He does what he is told. It is as though you should tell an idiot to do murder. Give an idiot an axe and tell him to split open the head of an unresisting ox or an unresisting man, and it would probably be the same to him. He would do either without sense of responsibility or an appreciation of crime. But the man directing the deed would and should certainly be held to a full responsibility, as seems to have been the case in this Kansas murder."

"But do you think hypnotism is provable as insanity would be?" the Judge was asked.

"Why not? Let a man claim that he was induced or directed to do a certain thing under hypnotic influence and let there be an absence of motive, then you could certainly prove by operators before the jury that the man could be hypnotized and the defense would be reasonable. Of course the greatest care must be taken in accepting pleas of hypnotic influence. The temptation to dodge behind this new power and shift responsibility is necessary great because so little is really known of hypnotism except that it exists as a distinct factor. Still for many years to come Judges and juries will be very skeptical about admitting the existence of such a force at all, so that there is little danger that it will serve as a shield for criminals. To get off on such a plea, the person putting it forward will have to make out a very clear case before it will avail him. Still the fact remains that to-day the existence of hypnotism must be as distinctly recognized in the courts as insanity. This Kansas case will make a most interesting precedent. To discuss it at length, however, and with a thorough understanding, we should have the opinion in full. It would make capital reading."

A SOUTHERN NEGRO'S CRIME

He Murders Two Men and Wounds Three Others—Desperate Resistance to Officers of the Law.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—Brit Glenn, commonly known as "Kid Charlie," a negro gambler and desperado, killed two men this morning and wounded three, one of them probably fatally.

The killed are:

MINOR, EDWARD, policeman; shot through the heart.

STUCKS, NAPOLEON, a negro porter; shot in the throat and neck broken.

The wounded are:

CLEMONS, "JIM," a negro commonly known as "Rag Jim"; shot in right thigh; may die.

MINOR, JAMES, Lieutenant of police; shot in the right ankle; wound slight.

NEGRO BOOTBLACK, name unknown; shot in the right thigh; wound slight.

The first man shot was Stucks. He was killed at 1 o'clock this morning while trying to take a pistol away from Glenn. Immediately after shooting Stucks, Glenn ran, pursued by a crowd. He escaped his pursuers and hid, but was found about four hours later, and ran and took refuge in a barn.

Climbing into a loft, he lay down behind a pile of lumber and held his pursuers at bay with his pistol. The Minor brothers connected with the police force replied to the negro's shots with shots from their own revolvers. Presently Edward Minor handed his pistol to his brother, the Lieutenant, saying, "Jim, I'm shot," and staggered out of the barn, lay down on the ground, and in three minutes was dead.

The exchange of shots continued for ten minutes longer. At the end of that time the two negroes, Clemons and the newsboy, had been shot, and had crawled out of the barn, leaving Lieut. Minor alone with Glenn. Suddenly Minor felt his ankle give way and knew that he was wounded. It was Glenn's last bullet that had hit him, and the next minute Glenn surrendered.

Lieut. Minor led his prisoner from the barn. As he stepped forth with his prisoner the first object that his eyes fell upon was the body of his brother. Until then he did not know his brother was dead.

The officer led the negro toward the city jail, which was more than a mile away, followed by an immense crowd, clamoring for the negro's blood. Near the city jail Policeman Ed Holland approached with pistol drawn, swearing he would kill the negro and avenge his brother officer.

The Lieutenant placed his pistol against Holland's head and said: "This man is a prisoner. If you shoot him, I will blow out your brains."

So Lieut. Minor brought the negro safely to jail.

This was at 8 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock there were rumors that a mob was forming to storm the jail and lynch the negro. The mob was said to be composed of negroes as well as white men, as the former were enraged over the killing of Stucks by Glenn. This rumor proved to be untrue, but the officials, in order to run no risk, removed the murderer secretly from the jail, rowed him across the St. John's River, flagged the train for St. Augustine when it passed, and carried him to that city, where he was placed in jail.

Gen. Farnsworth's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The body of Gen. J. F. Farnsworth will be taken to Albany to-day. The funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Church. The floral offerings sent to the Arlington Hotel to-day were very handsome. Mrs. Lamont called upon Mrs. Farnsworth and sent a beautiful floral piece. The White House conservatory contributed a magnificent wreath of rare flowers, ordered by the President.

Died from the Nosebleed.

John P. McPherman of 173 Seventh Avenue was found at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street bleeding from the nose. He had lost so much blood that he was nearly unconscious. A policeman took him to the West Twentieth Street station house, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Took a Sail on a Pilot Boat.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 7.—Secretary Gresham and Senator Gray accepted an invitation from the Virginia Pilot Association, and took a sail to the capes on the pilot boat William A. Graves. The day was warm and delightful, and the trip very much enjoyed.

Mr. Mansur May Recover.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A change for the better took place to-day in the case of C. H. Mansur, Deputy Controller of the Treasury, and to-night his physician said there was a chance for his recovery.

TO EDUCATE THE EAST

Silver Advocates May Enter on an Active Campaign.

CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS NEEDED

Talk About Getting an Interest in Some Publication in This City—Senator Jones Said to Favor the Scheme.

Since Congress adjourned many United States Senators from States west of the Mississippi River have been in this city. Accompanying them, in some instances, have been representatives in the lower house of Congress. Most of them have had something to say on the importance of the currency issue in the next national campaign, and their utterances have been loaded with declarations in favor of a greater use of silver. Some have been among the most pronounced advocates of free coinage.

Among the Senators who have been here were Squire of Washington, Dubois of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming, Jones of Nevada, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Pettigrew of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Power of Montana.

At the same time that some of them were here, Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania put in an appearance.

Senator Vest of Missouri has been in Washington, and some who have been here have been from time to time in communication with him.

A reporter for The New-York Times was told yesterday that the leading silver advocates in the Western States have been considering the advisability of beginning at once a campaign of education on the silver question in the Eastern States. This campaign, if it should be begun, would be through the newspapers, and the scheme as it has been suggested is for the silver advocates to secure such an interest in a newspaper in a leading Eastern city, or interest in several newspapers, as would insure the publication of "news and views" on this subject from the standpoint of the silver men.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who is a millionaire and the leading silver advocate, is said to be in favor of such a scheme, and he has been quoted to the effect that numerous Western men of wealth would be willing to contribute to such an enterprise.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was said to be one of these men. He was in the city yesterday, and a reporter for The New-York Times asked him if it were true that the purchase of an organ in this city was contemplated by the silver men.

"I have no knowledge," he said, "that such an organ is to be purchased, and, speaking for myself, I have no interest in any such scheme. I have talked with many men from the West who have been interested in the cause of silver, and some of them have been in favor of such a scheme. They think it would be wise to secure a paper in this and in other Eastern cities, and enlighten the people on the question as it is understood in the Western States.

"I do not know that any decision has been reached looking to such action. I had not seen the publication connecting my name with the enterprise, and it is not true that I am supporting such a scheme."

Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington was also in the city yesterday. He said he thought the silver men in the West would be willing to contribute to the support of an organ in this city.

"The silver question will be made the issue in every State west of the Mississippi, I have been told by prominent men in Washington," he said.

A BI-PARTISAN CONVENTION.

Republican and Democratic Silverites in Minnesota to Confer.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—It is reported to-day that the Republican and Democratic free-coinage men of Minnesota will hold a convention this Summer. The story runs that a half dozen or more of the leaders have been in consultation, and have determined to have a convention and to make the call so broad that it will take in every Democrat and every Republican who is an avowed advocate of free silver coinage or known to be favorably disposed toward the white metal.

It is understood that the Populists will be barred from participating in the convention, because of their disposition to wander from the main point and pass resolutions on subjects other than money.

Lieut. Gov. Day is known to be favorable to a silver convention. Among other Republicans who are likely to take interest in the project are George Thompson of St. Paul, George W. Lamphere of The Moorhead News, and Gen. John B. Sanborn of St. Paul. Among the Democrats interested are P. P. Winston, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis; W. F. Kelso of Kittson County, and Mayor Lewis of Moorhead.

Mr. Day said in reference to the matter to-day: "If the friends of silver keep on increasing in number as they have in the past year, there will be no gold standard men in Minnesota, nor in any other part of the West, for that matter.

"As to the ratio of coinage, I am not positively decided, but the crime of 1873 must be expiated and silver must be restored to its old place as the full equal of gold in our financial system. I can name at least twenty of the best Republican newspapers in Minnesota that are openly in favor of silver. The growth of the movement has been nothing less than phenomenal, and I confidently expect that within a shorter period than most people think the majority of the Republican Party will declare unequivocally in its favor."

GOV. CLARKE DREW HIS PISTOL

The Executive of Arkansas in a Disgraceful Encounter with a Member of the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 7.—Gov. James P. Clarke and Representative W. R. Jones of Marion County had an altercation in the lobby of Gleason's Hotel this afternoon which came near resulting in a very serious affair.

Yesterday when the charges of bribery were made in the House of Representatives against certain members in connection with the Railroad Commission bill, Mr. Jones rose to a question of privilege and stated that Gov. Clarke was responsible for the charges; that he had gone about in the dark, like an assassin with a knife up his sleeve, stabbing in the back men who were his peers in every respect.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon Gov. Clarke called at Gleason's Hotel, where he met Jones in the lobby. He requested a private interview with Jones, in order that he might have an understanding with him. Jones replied that he would go nowhere with him, and that if he had any business with him he could transact it where they were. This angered the Governor, and he spat in Jones's face. Jones spat back at the Governor, who drew a pistol, but was prevented from shooting by several bystanders. Clarke was arrested by a constable, but was released on his own recognizance. The Governor will plead guilty to-morrow in a Justice's court to assault.

Murderer Gregory May Live.

Jesse M. Gregory, the longshoreman who shot and killed his wife Friday night, and who was found by the police Saturday with three bullets in his body and a gash in his wrist, is expected to recover.

At Bellevue Hospital, to which Gregory was transferred from St. Vincent's, it was said yesterday that Gregory's self-inflicted wounds would probably not prove fatal, and that he would soon be able to stand trial for the murder of his wife and his attempted suicide.

THE PRESIDENT IS INDIGNANT

He Characterizes as an Outrage the Rev. Dr. Lansing's Remarks in the Salem Methodist Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—When the report of a speech made in the Methodist Conference at Salem, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Lansing, and a subsequently published interview with the same gentleman, accusing the President of intemperance, was shown to President Cleveland this evening, he said, with considerable warmth:

"This is simply an outrage. Though it is not the first time a thing of this kind has been attempted, I cannot avoid a feeling of indignation that any man who makes any claim to decency, and especially one who assumes the rôle of a Christian minister, should permit himself to become a disseminator of wholesale lies and calumnies not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked.

"I easily recall other occasions, when those more or less entitled to be called ministers of the Gospel have been instrumental in putting into circulation the most scandalous falsehoods concerning my conduct and character.

"The elements or factors of the most approved outfit for placing a false and barefaced accusation before the public appear to be, first, some one with baseness and motives sufficient to invent it; second, a minister with more gullibility and love of notoriety than piety greedily willing to listen to it and gabble it, and, third, a newspaper anxiously willing to publish it.

"For the sake of the Christian religion, I am thankful that these scandal mongering ministers are few, and on every account I am glad that the American people love fair play and justice, and that, in spite of all efforts to mislead them, they are apt to form a correct estimate of the character and labors of their public servants."

SENATOR PALMER DISAPPROVES

The Calling of a Silver Convention by the Illinois Democracy, He Says, Is an Unwise Step.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—Senator John M. Palmer has expressed in unqualified terms his disapproval of the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in calling a silver convention to meet here June 4. The Senator condemns the move as unwise, and not in accordance with the sentiment of the Illinois Democracy. In answer to a question put to him by a United Press reporter to-night, as to what he thought of the call, he talked at some length.

"I think," said Senator Palmer, "that even if the authority of the State Committee to call a convention for the purpose proposed was admitted, the present call is highly injudicious. This is an off-year in politics and no immediate party action is possible.

"It is true the people of the United States, suffering under conditions not produced by an act of the Democratic Party, and over which it had no control, held that party responsible, and the result has been that the party has sustained stunning defeats in the elections, and has lost the control of both houses of Congress; but the most ghastly and humiliating fact connected with the present situation of the party is that the gentlemen who lately assembled in this city claiming to be the representatives of the Democratic Party, refused to await the result of Democratic policies upon the interests of the country.

"They proceeded to call a convention, which will meet at least a year before the party in the State will have any occasion to act effectively, for the purpose, as they avow, of committing the party to the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold.

"In other words, the so-called Democratic State Committee proposes to call a convention to committ the party to silver monometallism, and make that dangerous, disturbing dogma the single article in the political creed of the Democracy of Illinois.

"The great body of the Democratic Party, the men who believe the party still represents, in the highest degree, devotion to constitutional liberty and the protection of individual rights under just and equal laws, the maintenance of public and private credit, upon the basis of existing values, or as values may be affected, by business changes and conditions, will take no part in the convention called by the State Committee, nor will they be bound in any degree by its action.

"These men will unite and preserve the Democratic organization in the State. They will neither be transferred, like chattels, to the silver party, nor be driven out of the Democratic Party by the action of a convention avowedly called by the State Committee to sanction the abandonment of Democratic principles."

THE NEW-JERSEY OYSTER WAR

A Raid on the Riparian Beds Contemplated by the Pirates, Which May Result in Bloodshed.

NEWPORT, N. J., April 7.—A grand raid on the riparian oyster beds is thought to be contemplated by the Captains of the piratical oyster boats, as arrangements are quietly going on aboard the boats for a concerted move. The fighting riparian have laid in 1,600 rounds of ammunition, and are doing duty night and day on Fortescue Beach. They mean to shoot in squads so that if any of the oyster pirates are hurt or killed by their bullets it will be impossible to hold any one of them individually responsible.

There was a collision on the bay this morning between the schooners Prise and the Hannah and Ida, in which both vessels had their headgear torn away.

The colored bay men who were brought from Baltimore are tiring of working with the Delaware Bay planters. Many of them have deserted their boats and are now loafing about Port Norris and Newport. They are a tough set, and brawls among them are of frequent occurrence. It is said that the most repressive discipline had to be practiced aboard the oyster boats the first week out to prevent open mutiny. The people of the several Maurice River towns are so alarmed at the presence of these rowdies that an indignation meeting has been called for Monday night at Port Norris. Some determined measures will no doubt be adopted to rid the county of the bold tramps who now infest it.

The oyster difficulty has created all kinds of dissensions in families and among friends in this section. Churches are likewise divided on the question of the right of the riparian men to dredge the staked-off beds.

Arm Broken by a Crank.

The Chief Engineer of the Italian steamer San Giorgio, which arrived yesterday from Palermo, was struck by a crank while examining the machinery Saturday. His right arm was broken. He was transferred to the Long Island College Hospital.

Two Sisters Insane.

Mary A. McArdle, forty years old, and Harriette F. McArdle, thirty-seven years old, sisters, seamstresses, were found insane at their home, 241 East Seventy-seventh Street, last night. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Another Rain in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—Another fine rain fell last night and nearly all day to-day in all parts of the State, thus making a good crop of Spring wheat certain.

FOR FREEDOM ON A WHEEL

Two Policemen, Also on Bicycles, Chased Charles Fisher.

CHEERED BY CROWDS IN PROSPECT PARK

An Exciting Race Won by Representatives of the Law—Fisher Had Started to Make a Record to Coney Island.

The thousands who visited Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, were treated to an unusual and exciting bicycle race.

It was wholly impromptu, and the people who witnessed it shouted themselves hoarse, first encouraging the young bicyclist who was in the lead, and then cheering his uniformed pursuers.

Charles Fisher of 48 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, this city, was riding through the park. At the Third Street entrance he, with others, took a rest, and then they began to consider how long it would take to reach Coney Island.

Fisher, who was enthusiastic, said that he could ride through the park and down the Boulevard and reach Coney Island easily in thirty minutes. This was disputed by his companions, and a wager was the result.

Time was called, and Fisher started off on his bicycle for the goal. He was going rapidly along a roadway in the park when Park Policeman Conroy called to him to slow up.

"You are going too fast," shouted he.

"Go to Halifax," retorted Fisher.

Conroy called to another policeman to join him, and, jumping on their bicycles, which were near by, they started in pursuit of Fisher.

Fisher, who turned and saw them, bent low over his handle bar and put on all the force he was capable of, but, spurt as he would, the two policemen, who seemed about evenly matched, gained steadily on him.

The crowds yelled with delight, and Fisher smiled as they cheered him, but when he took hasty backward glances the smiles disappeared, for his pursuers were still gaining.

Fisher began to tire after a while, and the policemen got closer and closer. The people cheered only for them then.

Just as Fisher reached the gateway at the Ocean Boulevard Conroy made a fine spurt, getting up alongside of Fisher. Placing his hand on the fugitive's shoulder, he said:

"Go to Halifax, will I? Well, I guess not. You are an easy one. Caught without half trying."

Fisher was exhausted, and the perspiration was running down his cheeks. The spectators jeered him.

"How many prizes have you won?" shouted one unsympathetic man.

"Don't bother him," said Policeman Conroy. "I didn't give him a big enough handicap. Only allowed him 100 yards. Next time I'll give him 200 yards; maybe he'll do better then."

Fisher was taken to the Litchfield Mansion, where he was locked up on a charge of reckless riding. He was subsequently bailed, and will be arraigned before Justice Steers this morning.

Park Commissioner Squier has made many innovations, and one is that of having the policemen use bicycles.

Two policemen are on duty every day on bicycles, and three are called into service on Sundays.

800 PERSONS SANG OVER FLAMES

But Active Firemen Worked Rapidly Under the Church and the Fire Was Out When the Hymn Was Finished.

Owing to the excellent judgment by Foreman Peter J. Campbell and other members of Truck 7 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, last evening, a big fire was prevented, and probably a panic and loss of life averted.

The New-Jersey Reformed Church, of which the Rev. J. M. Dickson is pastor, is a frame building, in New-Jersey Avenue, between Jamaica Avenue and Fulton Street, in East New-York. The church celebrated Palm Sunday last evening.

The auditorium is on the second floor, the first being occupied by the Sunday school.

The house of Truck 7 adjoins the church. The 800 people in the church were singing about 8:30, when Foreman Campbell saw the light of flames in the Sunday school room. He notified several members of the company, and they quietly entered the Sunday school room with axes and fire extinguishers.

The singing continued, and the firemen began cutting two beams, which they found burning. They worked with a will in order to get through before the singing was done. The last piece of burning timber was cut away just as the hymn concluded.

Then the fire extinguishers were utilized, and in ten minutes the firemen quietly departed, without any one in the church knowing that flames had threatened their lives.

The church, erected in 1839, is one of the largest in that section of the city. It is composed of the wealthiest residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward. The church building, organ, and furniture are valued at $50,000. Owing to the quick work of the firemen the damage was only $100. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace.

The fact of the fire became known after the services, and the firemen received much praise.

Fish-Head Wound Killed Him.

Oliver M. Bond of 360 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street died Friday from the effects of a wound in the foot, received last January from stepping on a fish head.

Mr. Bond was going down the cellar stairs, carrying several fish heads to feed some stray cats that he had befriended. He accidentally dropped one of the heads, and in searching for it in the dark accidentally steeped on it. The foot was amputated, but, owing to blood poisoning, the operation proved unsuccessful. Mr. B

PLATT'S LODGE OF SORROW

Few Callers and No Enthusiasm Appeared Yesterday.

THE POWER OF GOLD IN ALBANY

Police Magistrates Bill Seems Doomed to Fall Before It—Police Reorganization Doubtful of Passage, Too.

It looked as if the Platt clan tied crape on the doorknob yesterday and entered upon the solemn ceremonies that attended a lodge of sorrow.

The Tioga statesman was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as usual and received calls from some of his followers, but there was a lack of enthusiasm about it that contrasted strongly with the scenes which have been witnessed so often in the past.

Senators Raines and Coggeshall were among the faithful who called. It was said that no orders were issued, and the discussion which was had was simply in line with what has been said many times within the last few days, namely, that the Lexow bill would be passed without substantial change, that no police reorganization bill would be passed, and that there were grave doubts about the Police Magistrates bill.

Epenetus Howe, who represents Mr. Platt's own county of Tioga in the Assembly, was in town and called on the Senator to discuss some proposed local legislation.

Assemblymen George R. Malby, Fred S. Nixon of Chautauqua, Philip Gerst of Erie, and Cutler of Rockland County were among the other legislators who were in the city.

Samuel Morris of Troy was also here.

One interesting little piece of gossip was in the air concerning ex-Speaker Malby. He has an ambition to sit in the Senate next Winter, it is said, and, in casting about as to his chances, he finds that the Platt influences, whatever they may amount to in St. Lawrence County, are likely to go against him. In a county so strongly Republican as St. Lawrence, it was said by Mr. Malby's friends, the opposition of Mr. Platt would not be considered a very serious obstacle to success.

Police Justice Meade was one of the few local Platt men who put in an appearance. He is deeply interested in the Police Magistrates bill, naturally. He said he was not alarmed at the prospect of its becoming a law.

In the discussion in the corridors of the chances of this measure's passage, the talk of "boodle," which has been heard both here and at Albany, cuts a prominent figure.

The words of Elihu Root at the Cooper Union mass meeting, that if any Republican Senator failed to vote for it it would be, in his opinion, because that Senator had been paid not to do so, were a concise summary of the every-day gossip on the subject. Some specifications are given by some of those who discuss it.

The amount of cash in Albany, which is available for the purchase of votes against this measure is said to be $25,000. Some of the Police Justices who are deeply interested have contributed a fund to be used in making a legitimate fight against the bill, but they indignantly deny that they have raised a cent for a corruption fund. It is explained that even if the Justices have not raised any money for this purpose, there are other sources which would be glad to contribute to it. The Justices now serving are, in the main, adherents either of Tammany Hall or of the regular Republican machine. So long as the Magistrates bill is not passed, one stronghold of Tammany Hall cannot be invaded by the decent elements of the community.

Divver and Koch and "Justices" of their kind may be of service to Tammany Hall, even if the Power of Removal bill sweeps its followers out of the executive departments of the City Government. The same is true of the Justices who belong to the Platt faction of the Republicans, and because of these facts, cash could doubtless be raised to defeat the measure, without personal contributions by men whose heads are in danger.

It was said yesterday that so powerful is the cash pressure at Albany that the Republican leaders in the Legislature would not be able to drive this measure through. The power of gold, it was said, was likely to prove greater than any which Gov. Morton could exert toward securing the passage of this measure.

THE NORTHERN MILL MEN IN RALEIGH

They Continue Their Investigation in the Southern States.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.—The Massachusetts Mill Committee arrived in Raleigh to-night. With the exception of a two-mile walk to the Lockville Water Power site, not far from Raleigh, the party did not get out of the train from the time they left Augusta this morning until they reached this city.

Mr. Lovering, President of the Arkwright Club, who is at the head of the committee, said it was likely that the only use that would be made of the valuable information the committee had acquired in the South would be to present it to the Arkwright Club, which was a close organization.

While the committee does not indicate any recommendation it will make, mill men who are in the party say they are thoroughly satisfied that the careful and systematic inquiry that is being made will result in the building at least one large mill in the South, in which New-England capital will be largely interested.

The committee is taking a special interest in water powers, but all along the line the investigations have been directed chiefly into the labor situation in the South. The cost of coal has been found to be satisfactory, and the supply of cotton entirely so, and the welcome of the people has been most encouraging.

The committee will be entertained in Raleigh until to-morrow at noon, when it will leave for Weldon.

MUSICAL SERVICES IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Arranged with Especial Reference to Palm Sunday.

There were special musical services last night in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, arranged with reference to Palm Sunday. Sir John Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Crucifixion" was sung, with a large choir.

The prelude was Allegretto Symphony VII. of Beethoven. The Passion Chorale "O, Sacred Head, Now Wounded," from the Plymouth hymnal was sung by the choir and congregation. The offertory was the air in C of Bach, played on violin and organ. Grilmant's "Elegy" was the postlude. The soloists were Miss Lillian Kompff, soprano; Miss Julia F. May, alto; Henry Lincoln Case, tenor and violinist; Frederick Gillette, baritone.

The chorus was composed of sopranos, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Howard, Misses Holt and Morrow. Mrs. Nesbitt, Misses Phipps, Rittenhouse, Shepard, Smith, Stearns, Stevens, Studwell, Turner, G. Turner, Wakeman, and Webb. Altos, Misses A. Cann, L. Cann, Fairfield, Hollrock, Hubbard, and Mitchell, Mrs. Stanley, and Miss Watson; tenors, Messrs. Avery, Crittenden, Etheridge, Howard, Ives, and Starr; basses, Messrs. Davis Humiston, Morse, Lane, Morton, Price, Stanley, Studwell, and Tibbitts.

Mr. Charles H. Morse was the organist and choirmaster.

An Invitation to Mr. George.

Henry George attended the debate on "Socialism vs. Single Tax," which was held at Chickering Hall last night. A. M. Molina, one of the speakers, recognized him in the audience, and pausing in his discourse, asked Mr. George from the platform to put aside theories, write out a platform, and become the standard bearer of the masses against the classes.

Mr. George made a short address, which was received with applause.

Resolutions denouncing any attempt by the Supreme Court to exempt land-rent incomes from the operation of the income tax were adopted by a rising vote amid cheering.

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FLINT'S	Commands the attention of the public from its moderate price, combined	FURNITURE.
FLINT'S	with elegant and artistic effects. Not	FURNITURE.
FLINT'S	to be surpassed	FURNITURE.
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49 West 23d St., Near Broadway.

Nothing Like Hood's

For dyspepsia and distress in the stomach—this is the report of hundreds of people whom Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured. Read Mrs. Meyer's statement:

Hood's Sarsaparilla Vitalizes The Blood

"I suffered with the worst kind of dyspepsia, every hearty meal being followed by several hours' sickness. I was unable to get any relief until I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has helped me very much. I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I give it to my children and recommend it to my friends. I shall always be a friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla, as nothing else helped me." Mrs. HENRY MEYER, 261 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. It effects the most wonderful cures.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

ROSY SAYS SHE'S DROWNED

But Her Husband is Not Worried—A Dress and a Note Found on the Bridge.

A bridge policeman last night picked up a calico dress which was tied in a bundle and lying on the New-York extension of the bridge. He unfolded the garment and found in one of the pockets a note that read:

"My name is Rosy Pilecastro. I live at 15 Marion Street, New-York. Tell my folks I am drowned."

The policeman took note and dress to the Oak Street Station. The Sergeant examined the note and garment, and decided that the whole thing was a hoax.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the address given. He was directed to the second floor of the squalid place, and found therein a representative of the Pilecastro family and many others of kin.

Rosy had lived there with her husband, Antonio, a middle-aged Italian, who works at cleaning streets. She had disappeared the night before, and no one knew where she had gone. But as she had similarly vanished two years ago, and had left a misleading note at the time of disappearance, the husband saw nothing tragical in this second absence.

Rosy, it was learned, is an exceedingly handsome young woman, and one Domino Costello told her so. She is also much given to tawdry finery, and Domino made her presents of bright-hued ribbons and such things. That was prior to her disappearance of two years ago.

She staid away two months, and returned penitant. The injured husband took her back, and she was very good for a time. Domino had disappeared, but a few days ago he was seen about the place. Rosy blossomed out again in gaudy colors and then suddenly disappeared.

DEACONS AND ELDERS INSTALLED

The Case of the Rev. Mr. Cooper to be Investigated by Civic Authorities.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.—Great crowds of residents of Stamford and of the towns around gathered here to-day to spend "Conference Sunday" with the visiting Methodist dominies. All the city pulpits were given up to the conference ministers, and all the churches were filled.

In the afternoon the ceremonies of the induction of candidates into the offices of Deacons and Elders were witnessed by a large congregation. Bishop Warren explained the duties of each office. The class of the Deacons was as follows: James N. Cox, W. W. T. Duncan, Benedict Nilson, Richard R. Reynolds, and George E. Tulley.

Those ordained as Elders were: Otho F. Bartholow, Arthur W. Byrt, Julius W. Eggleston, Samuel Gurnery, John Lorentz, George W. Servis, Francis H. Smith, Jonathan H. Slater, John M. Tranmer, and William H. Wakeman.

NEW-HAVEN, April 7.—Notwithstanding what he terms the hasty action of the New-York East Conference on Friday, Assistant City Attorney Matthewman says he proposes to go to the bottom of the scandal affecting the good name of the Rev. Rufus T. Cooper of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, this city. Mr. Matthewman says the conference deliberately refused to go into the details of the case, and, after it had summoned him to Stamford to examine the evidence he had collected affecting Mr. Cooper's morality, the committee refused to hear him, on the ground that he had arrived too late. This he regards as a very peculiar action, and, in his judgment, there is nothing left for him to do but to press the matter.

Mr. Cooper is now without a charge, and he remains in a supernumerary relation until the charges against him have been cleared away or proved. He has demanded an open hearing.

WAS PROBABLY THE ABANDONED ARNO

Explanation of the Proceedings at Sea Which Mystified Capt. Dutton.

An explanation of what appeared to Capt. Dutton of the Umbria as a strange manoeuvre on the part of two vessels met with on the Cunarder's just-completed trip to this port was had yesterday.

The Umbria arrived at Quarantine late Saturday night. In his report, which was telegraphed to the city, Capt. Dutton said that on April 3 he had sighted a full-rigged ship, with topsails and staysails set, and a small two-masted steamship standing by. The sails were either furled or unbent, while the Umbria was steaming past, and Capt. Dutton wondered what it all meant.

A comparison of localities and dates leaves little doubt that the ship was the ill-fated Arno, whose crew was rescued April 1 by the Normannia, eastward bound from this port. The crew of the little steamer, which was standing by when the Umbria sighted the pair, doubtless furled the sails, so that the derelict could be taken in tow, or else unbent the canvas for the purpose of transferring it to their own vessel.

Going to West Orange to Preach.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—The St. Cloud Presbyterian Church of West Orange has extended a formal call to the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, who last Fall married Miss Stevens, a niece of D. C. Blair, and resigned his place as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York City. Mr. Goodrich has practically accepted the call to the West Orange Church, although he is now in Europe.

He is a graduate of Yale University and the Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Parkhurst says he is the best all around man he ever saw.

Back to England for Trial.

BUENOS AYRES, April 7.—Jabez Spencer Balfour, the Liberator wrecker, sailed abroad the steamship Tartar Prince to-day for England. He is in the custody of an English detective.

TWO RUMSELLERS DYING

Both Were Attacked by Men Who Were Intoxicated.

AND BOTH WERE STABBED TWICE

One Kept a Saloon in West Thirty-second Street, This City, and the Other in Bayonne—McGuire Had Been Ejected.

Richard J. McGuire, a carriage finisher, bibulous and ill-tempered, stabbed Thomas P. Doherty, a saloon keeper at 440 West Thirty-second Street, early yesterday morning, in the abdomen. The wound is probably one that will cause death.

McGuire's anger was aroused by his being ejected from the saloon by Doherty. McGuire threatened vengeance, and sought it an hour later. He got it, and ran away. He was under arrest in another hour.

Doherty, who is known as a good-natured individual, was behind his bar shortly before midnight Saturday when McGuire entered. Though already full of west-side rum he immediately offered to throw dice with the saloon keeper for drinks. Doherty accepted and lost several times, paying the penalty readily.

Then McGuire lost. He ordered whisky, drank it, and announced that he had no money.

The saloon keeper lost some of his amiability at this, but McGuire laughed at him. He took McGuire by the shoulder and threw him out of the place. The door of the saloon was opened a moment later, and McGuire's face appeared.

"I'll pay you in a way you won't like," he shouted.

Doherty thought nothing of the threat. He closed up at 1 o'clock, and was standing at the door of the hallway, smoking a cigar, when McGuire appeared.

Without a word he rushed at Doherty and made two savage thrusts with a knife. One thrust was into the saloon keeper's groin and the second opened his stomach, and he staggered to the gutter and fell, feebly calling for help.

Policeman Valleley of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found him, summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and, having obtained from the injured man the name and description of the assailant, went in search of him.

As McGuire is well known in the neighborhood, the policeman learned quickly that his address was the tenement 551 West Forty-fifth Street. He was at home, and Valleley took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he pointed to a slight wound in his right thigh, and declared that he and Doherty had been fighting with knives. This statement was utterly discredited by the police, who found no knife upon the saloon keeper when his clothing was searched at the hospital.

McGuire's wound was dressed, and he was locked up until the Jefferson Market Court opened. There he was remanded without bail to await the result of Doherty's injuries.

The wounded man was barely alive last night.

THE BAYONNE STABBING.

Sheehan Attacked Garbs Without Apparent Provocation.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 7.—Diedrich H. Garbs, a saloon keeper at East Twenty-second Street and Van Buskirk Road, Constable Hook, Bayonne, was severely stabbed with a jack-knife in the hands of Patrick Sheehan, a next-door neighbor, this morning. Garbs will die.

The assault seems to have been unprovoked. Sheehan was under the influence of liquor, and does not yet realize the seriousness of his crime.

Garbs was eating breakfast in the rear of his saloon. There came a knock, and Mrs. Garbs responded. Sheehan was the caller. He asked if Garbs was at home. The latter walked into the hall and asked what was wanted.

"Why don't you stop talking about me?" demanded Sheehan. "You're keeping me out of a job."

"I'm not talking about you," responded Garbs.

Sheehan made a lunge at the saloon keeper, and the three-inch blade of the knife penetrated Garbs's left lung. Garbs staggered, and Sheehan stabbed him again, cutting deep into Garbs's right shoulder. The latter fell, and his wife, who had been standing near the men, fainted.

Sheehan closed the knife, put it in his pocket, and walked slowly away. He met Patrolman Hunter a moment later.

"Lock me up. I've done something," he said.

"What is it?" queried the officer.

"That's all right," returned Sheehan, "take me along."

Hunter took him to the sub-station at Constable Hook, and locked him up. He returned to the vicinity in which he had arrested Sheehan and heard of the crime. Drs. Brady and Dallas did what they could for Garbs, but said he would probably die before morning.

Sheehan has been employed in the Street Department, but has been idle recently. He has a wife and large family of children. Garbs's wife and one daughter constitute his family.

Garbs made an ante-mortem statement to Chief of Police McNeill and Judge Connelly, and identified Sheehan as his assailant.

FISHER MAY BE A PICKPOCKET

But He Must Support His Wife, Police Justice Taintor Says.

Edward Fisher of 310 East Twenty-eighth Street was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of abandoning his wife, Mary, who lives with her three children at 410 East Eleventh Street. Fisher is said to be one of the most expert pickpockets in this country. He has served two years in Sing Sing.

Justice Taintor, as is usual in such cases, asked the woman what means her husband had.

"None, your Honor," said the woman, "except what he steals. He has never done anything but pick pockets." He makes a good living that way, though."

"Has he no other means of making a living?" asked the Justice.

"None," replied the woman; "he couldn't do an honest day's work if he tried.

"Your Honor," interrupted the prisoner's lawyer, "we submit that you cannot order this man to steal in order to get money for his wife."

Justice Taintor adjourned the case until this afternoon. In speaking of the case, he said he had no evidence that the man had no other way of getting money than by stealing, and that, no matter what is occupation might be, he would have to care for his wife and family.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

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For Monday, April 8.

SPECIAL.

A Fine Quality of Velvet Carpet at 85 Cents per Yard.

Choice assortment of patterns, with or without borders to match.

Our store is the best for carpets. Best in qualities, prices, patterns, variety, and terms of payment. You can tell this by looking and asking questions.

We are so enthusiastic about our new Spring stock that we nearly forget we have a fine furniture stock.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

"1806 Laundry Soap." Colgate & Co., established 1806.

INCREASED POSTAL RECEIPTS

Indication of the Improvement of Business Given by the Quarterly Accounts of Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Auditor's Division of the Post Office Department has just completed the settlement of accounts of Post Offices for the last quarter of the calendar year 1894, and the figures, as compared with those of the same quarter of 1893, are viewed with much satisfaction by the officials.

The volume of business transacted by the Postal Service has long been considered a reliable index of the condition of trade and commerce of the country. When the recent panic began to affect the business interests of the country, that fact was at once shown in reduced receipts at the Post Offices. Now that the figures show an increase, the officials feel justified in arguing that the bottom has been touched, and that the country is on the upward grade.

The sale of stamps for the quarter was $19,405,571. This is said to be the largest sum received from that source within the same period in the history of the Postal Service. The receipts for the last quarter of 1893 were $18,199,729. The following table shows the total receipts at eighteen of the principal Post Offices in the country for the last quarters of 1894 and 1893, respectively. In every case an increase varying from about 2 to 19 per cent. is shown, Charleston having the smallest and Indianapolis the largest rate of increase:

	1894.	1893.
Atlanta	$69,186	$53,136
Baltimore	222,081	204,474
Boston	706,254	678,503
Buffalo	177,118	158,672
Charleston	21,187	20,805
Chicago	1,225,895	1,200,798
Cincinnati	266,420	251,353
Denver	75,797	70,340
Indianapolis	91,702	76,169
Milwaukee	125,775	115,431
New-Orleans	108,292	102,147
New-York	1,990,759	1,854,912
Philadelphia	734,652	711,575
Pittsburg	175,096	156,943
Portland, Oregon	41,288	40,164
San Francisco	209,447	204,880
St. Louis	402,212	357,995
Washington	134,331	127,824

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...5:32|Sun sets...6:32|Moon rises... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sany Hook	6:26	6:51	12:13	12:38
Governors Island	6:48	7:17	12:48	1:09
Hell Gate	8:41	9:10	2:16	2:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9.		
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Touraine, Havre	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Panama, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11.		
Furst Bismarck, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	5:00 P. M.	.....
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) April 8.—Alvena, Kingston, April 2; Boston City, Swansea, March 23; Bovic, Liverpool, March 29; City of Washington, Havana, April 4; Cuffe, Liverpool, March 28; France, London, March 24; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, March 27; Taormina, Hamburg, March 22.

TUESDAY, April 9.—Ailsa, Kingston, April 4; Friesland, Antwerp, March 31; Grangenso, Para, March 20; Massachusetts, London, March 28; Neckar, Naples, March 23; Stuttgart, Bremen, March 28.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—La Touraine, Gibraltar, April 2; Seneca, Havana, April 6.

THURSDAY, April 11.—Braunschweig, Bremen, March 30; Edam, Amsterdam, March 30; Pictavia, Gibraltar, March 28; Saale, Bremen, April 2; Salerno, Newcastle, March 27; Werra, Gibraltar, April 2.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, April 7.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre March 31, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS San Giorgio, (Ital.,) Ianello, Girgenti March 1, with mdse and passengers to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull March 23, with mdse and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:02 A.M.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Reuter, Hamburg, &c., with mdse and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Bremen March 28, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Bermuda April 4, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Wiscombe Park, (of Liverpool,) Johnson, Falal 100 ds, with nitrate to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—E., light breeze, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Bellarden, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Batoum, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

Entrance to Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about April 10, 1895, changes as follows will be made in the buoyage of the Swash Channel entrance to Charleston: Outer North Side Buoy, No. 2, red, second-class spar, will be discontinued. Intermediate South Side Buoy, No. 1½, black, second-class spar, will be established in about 15 feet at mean low water. Charleston Lighthouse, S. 69 W. (WSW. ½ W.); Fort Sumter Lighthouse, N. 60 W. (NW. by W. ⅝ W.) Outer Fairway Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, second-class spar, will not be moved, but it will be made a starboard-hand buoy by changing its color to red, numbering it 2, and naming it First North Side Buoy, and it should be passed as indicated by color and number. Until the improvement of this channel is completed local knowledge is absolutely essential to the safe navigation thereof. On no account should vessels crossing the bar go to the northward of the Swash Channel Range line marked by Fort Sumter and St. Philip's Church lights. Bearings are magnetic. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 16.

By Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 8:05 A. M. to-day.

ADEN, April 7.—SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Yokohama, &c., for New-York, arr. here to-day.

DEAL, April 7.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from Hull for New-York, passed here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, April 7.—SS Glenshiel, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, passed here to-day.

HAVRE, April 7.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Laurent, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of St. Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Lizzie Henderson. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M.

GEN. MAHONE'S DOWNFALL

He Seems to be Wrecked Politically As Well As Financially.

HIS DAYS OF LEADERSHIP ENDED

Ambitious Plans He Had Formed for the Presidential Year All Knocked to Pieces—What His Home Is Like.

PETERSBURG, April 7.—It is believed here that one effect of Gen. Mahone's financial embarrassment will be to complete his downfall as a politician in this State and the South. He had the ambition to lead next year the Southern delegates to the Republican National Convention and control them for his favorite Presidential candidate. He now must abandon this project, and for the present at least drop into political obscurity.

Mahone has been reputed to be a multi-millionaire and has rejoiced in this reputation, but it is hardly probable that at any time in the last twenty years has he been worth over $300,000 or $400,000. After the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, of which he was the President, went into the hands of a receiver he received $125,000 for five years' service as the executive officer of the company. This was in 1880. The money acquired gave Mahone the capital to embark in his political adventures in this State.

It is said that he spent $25,000 or $30,000 out of his own pocket in the Gubernatorial campaign in 1889, when he was the candidate in opposition to McKinney. He certainly spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the campaigns from 1880 to 1885, but nearly all of this money was subscribed by Northern and Western Republicans. It is safe to say that Mahone himself contributed comparatively little money for these purposes.

The deed which yesterday was put on record in Petersburg conveys to a trustee for the benefit of Gen. Mahone's wife and three or four other accommodation creditors almost every vestige of property owned by the General in Petersburg. About $71,000 of these preferences are in favor of Mahone's wife. Mrs. Mahone at the close of the war owned about $90,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the old South Side Railroad, which became the nucleus of the Norfolk and Western. It was probably this stock upon which the money was raised to make the loan to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which was secured in the deed yesterday recorded.

Gen. Mahone's private residence in Petersburg, which forms the bulk of the security given in that instrument, is one of the most beautiful places in the city. It is a four-story frame building, with probably an acre of ground upon which Gen. Mahone and his wife have bestowed the greatest attention. In the rear of the house is a garden in which were raised in great abundance the rarest and most beautiful roses.

Mahone's home has for years been the headquarters of all of the leading Republican politicians in Virginia. On the first floor is situated his office, where trusted lieutenants have dispensed liquors and talked practical politics to the small-fry politicians. In the library adjoining the ex-Senator himself has received the leaders and discussed and mapped out with them all of the exciting campaigns in which he has taken part in this State in the last dozen years. Here Gov. Cameron, John S. Wise, C. Elam, Senator Riddleberger, and a dozen other State leaders have met and talked over with Mahone the political battles in which they have been conspicuous figures.

Here, too, Don Cameron, Plumb of Kansas, Hoar of Massachusetts, Clarkson, and a score of other prominent National Republicans have spent days with the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

All these things are ended. Despite the assertions of Gen. Mahone's counsel, it is believed that the General is in so bad a way that he will never recover standing again as a business man and politician.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—Judge Edmund Waddill, the trustee named in the assignment deed, says that Gen. Mahone intended to secure certain debts he owed in preference to others he considered he did not owe, and for which he was being sued. Judge Waddill says he does not consider Gen. Mahone insolvent by any means. As he understands it, owing to the expense involved in carrying his large unimproved real estate in Washington, and entanglements growing out of other real estate transactions, Gen. Mahone, like many others, is somewhat in need of ready money.

Still his property, Mr. Waddill says, is very valuable, and his real estate in the City of Washington alone, at even half its value, would sell for enough to pay every possible liability against him, and leave him in comfortable circumstances.

Cuticura

FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

18 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

DR. HEPWORTH TALKS TO STUDENTS

Y. M. C. A. Men Hear Good Advice as to the Conduct of Life Work.

The Rev. Dr. George Hepworth addressed a meeting of students of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday in Association Hall, East Twenty-third Street. The students, who were about seventy in number, will receive their certificates on the night of Tuesday, April 16.

In the course of his address the speaker told the young men that they were just beginning the battle of life, and had brilliant prospects before them. "I do not care," said he, "what your sphere in life is, because any sphere in life, no matter how humble, may earn the right of immortality.

"It is not what a man does, but how he does it, that pleases up yonder. God will simply see if you do your task faithfully, and the clergyman who is consecrated, and who does not do his duty well, will fare far worse than the poor artisan or laborer who has done his duty nobly.

"Young men, you have certain talents. What they are I don't care. Only take your talents and use them, not selfishly, but generously, and wherever you are, feel assured that God's blessing is always with the man who speaks the truth.

"If you have an honest ambition you need not be ashamed of it. If that ambition is to grow rich, it is all well and good, provided that when you have grown wealthy you can look back and say that every one of the dollars you have accumulated is an honest dollar, and nobody can pick up a dollar and say you had to tell a lie to get it.

"Then, also, if you get rich you must help your neighbor. Be always in a position to look the world in the face and say to that world: 'I have been honest and square in all my dealings; I have a clean record, and I am proud of it.'"

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

AMONG THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

The Trustees of Good Government Club R of the Thirtieth Assembly District met last Tuesday evening and received a special report of their committee appointed to look into the management of Street Improvement Commissioner Haffen's department. The committee reported that they had had a conference with the Commissioner with reference to the system of employment in vogue in the department. The Commissioner told the committee that he had recently started a system of registration of employes who were now required to make application in writing, stating their qualifications and recommendations. The Commissioner assured the committee that appointments were made under the system in an absolutely non-partisan manner, and that the system resulted in a practical recognition of the merit system in the civil service. He further assured the committee that neglect or inefficiency on the part of any of the employes would result in their prompt dismissal if the matter was reported to him. The report made by the committee was submitted to the Commissioner before being presented to the club and approved by him.

***

The Trustees of Good Government Club F will hold their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday exening next at their clubhouse, 524 Hudson Street. The proposed amendments to the constitution to be submitted to the full club on April 24 will be discussed, and a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chase Mellen, recently appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel, will be elected. The Campaign Committee will also meet the same evening for reorganization, Mr. Mellen having also resigned as Chairman of that committee.

***

A special dinner will be given by Good Government Club D of the Eleventh District next Thursday at the clubhouse, 56 West Thirty-third Street. The discussion of the evening will be the spoils system, and the civil service of New-York City. Speeches will be made by Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association; Civil Service Commissioner Charles Watson, and Horace E. Deming, the special counsel for the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which recently reported upon its investigation of the civil service of the State. It is expected that the dinner will be largely attended.

***

Good Government Club I of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District has rented the house at 134 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street for its new clubhouse and will take possession to-day. Preparations for furnishing and decorating have been so far completed that a formal "housewarming" will be held next Wednesday evening. Speeches will be made by prominent members of the club.

***

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has set Wednesday next for the postponed hearing upon the subject of ballot reform. Both the Raines party column and the Good Government Australian ballots will be discussed. The clubs have prepared two additional ballots, one a general ballot for Oneida County, and the other a Presidential ballot for the same locality, which will be shown at the hearing. Representatives of the Buffalo Municipal Club and other societies outside of New-York City will also be present at the hearing.

***

The Library Committee of the Council of Confederated Clubs recently adopted a plan for a circulating library which will practically result in forming a large general library for all the clubs. A catalogue of all the books will be made, and members of each club in good standing may hereafter use the libraries of every club as well as that of their own.

***

The City Club of New-Brunswick, N. J., a non-partisan organization which came into active existence a little over a year ago, has nominated a citizens' ticket for Freeholder and local officers and held a ratification meeting last night. R. W. G. Welling, President of Good Government Club D of New-York, and James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club of New-York, addressed the meeting in support of the non-partisan principle. The New-Brunswick Club has issued an appeal in favor of business and not politics in the Municipal Government, and in support of its theories points out that the club saved New-Brunswick $17,000 in one contract by blocking the Landing Bridge job. The club's attention has been turned to corrupt practices in elections, and it urges the selection of an impartial panel of County Grand Jurors as one of the most important factors in county politics.

***

The City Club of Troy has been engaged in circulating the address and resolution to the people of the State adopted by the Cooper Union mass meeting held on March 27, and has created considerable interest in the proposed formation of Good Government clubs in all cities of the State. At its last meeting the club also adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the reforms demanded by New-York City, and forwarded copies to Senator Michael F. Collins and Assemblyman John T. Norton.

***

Good Government Club H of the Fifteenth Assembly District will discuss the excise question at its headquarters, 359 West Thirty-second Street, next Saturday evening. Excise Commissioners Murray and Harburger will address the meeting and give their views on the whole question. Members of the club and their friends are invited to express themselves in five-minute talks.

***

The Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening at its clubhouse, 9 St. Mark's place, to discuss the proportional or minority representation scheme which has recently come into prominence. Addresses will be made by Simon Sterne, Dr. M. R. Leverson, Alfred Bishop Mason, and others.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 7.—Thirty thousand dollars has been awarded by a jury to Charles Heathorne, who sued the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $100,000 for the loss of both legs and the crushing of an arm in a collision in Indiana. It is understood that the railroad company will appeal the case.

Nashville, Tenn., April 7.—A special assignment was made last night by Kirkpatrick & Co., wholesale grocers, to secure indebtedness of $175,000, of which New-York banks hold $25,000, Hartford banks $20,000, and Nashville banks $48,000. The firm says that the assets assigned will pay the liabilities in full.

Houston, Texas, April 7.—Four young white men named Lawrence Reyn

TEACHINGS OF PREACHERS

Dr. Talmage Heard in the Academy and Carnegie Music Hall.

HEAVEN'S REALITY; "GREAT DEEDS"

God's Anxiety to Aid Humanity, Dwelt on by the Rev. Dr. Abbott in Plymouth Church.

"BROTHERHOOD," DR. NEWTON'S THEME

Dr. Parkhurst's Lesson in the Madison Square Church from the Heavenly Host Seen by Elisha.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage made an innovation yesterday, when he preached twice in this city, in the afternoon in the Academy of Music before an audience of 4,000, and in the evening in Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Dr. Talmage announced that he would continue to preach on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock in the Academy of Music, and would also preach next Sabbath evening at the West Presbyterian Church, (formerly Dr. Paxton's,) in Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Dr. Talmage's main sermon was preached in Carnegie Hall, when he spoke on "The Gates of Heaven," and took for his text Revelation, xxi., 13: "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; and on the west three gates." Dr. Talmage, in expounding his text, said:

The Cashmere Gate of Delhi, where converged a heroism that makes one's nerves tingle; the Lucknow Gate, still dented and scarred with sepoy bombardment; the Madeline Gate, with its emblazonry in bronze; the hundred gates of Thebes, the wonder of centuries, all go out of sight before the gates of my text.

Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the entrances of which many have doubted. Standing on the wharf and looking off upon the harbor and seeing the merchantmen coming up the bay, the flags of foreign nations streaming from the topgallants, you immediately make up your mind that those vessels come from foreign ports, and you say: "That is from Hamburg and that is from Marseilles and that is from Southampton and that is from Havana," and your supposition is accurate. But from the city of which I am now speaking no weatherbeaten merchantmen or frigates, with scarred bulkhead, have ever come. There has been a vast immigration into that city, but no emigration from it—so far as our natural vision can descry. "There is no such city," says the undevout astronomer, "I have stood in high towers with a mighty telescope, and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and caverns in the moon; but no towers have ever risen on my vision, no palaces, no temples, no shining streets, no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and that the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said, and He ought to know: "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment—but "I go to prepare a place for you" The resurrected body implies this.

In the first place I want you to examine the architecture of those gates. Proprietors of large estates are very apt to have an ornamented gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonry, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary; the bronze gate a representation of intertwining foliage, birds haunted, until the hand of architectural genius drops exhausted, all the life frozen into the stone. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. Moslems have inscribed upon their gateways inscriptions from the Koran of the Mohammedan. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ sets His hand to the work, and for the upper city swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on, untouched of inspiration. With the nail of His own cross He cut into its wonderful tracery the stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone or bronze in that gate, but from top to base, and from side to side, it is all of pearl. Not one piece picked up from Ceylon banks, and another piece from the Persian Gulf, and another from the Island of Margarete; but one solid pearl picked up from the beach of everlasting light by heavenly hands, and hoisted and swung amid the shouting of angels. The glories of alabaster vase and porphyry pliar fade out before this gateway. I put out the spark of feldspar and diamond. You know how one little precious stone on your finger will flash under the gaslight. But, oh, the brightness when the great gate of heaven swings, struck through and dripping with the light of eternal noonday!

Oh! heaven is not a dull place. Heaven is not a contracted place. Heaven is not a stupid place. "I saw the twelve gates, and they were twelve pearls."

In the second place, I want you to count the number of those gates. Imperial parks and lordly manors are apt to have one expensive gateway, and the others are ordinary; but look around at these entrances to heaven, and count them. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve. Hear it all the earth and all the heavens. Twelve gates!

I admit this is rather hard on sharp sectarianisms! It a Presbyterian is bigoted, he brings his Westminster Assembly Catechism, and he makes a gateway out of that, and he says to the world: You go through there or stay out." If a member of the Reformed Church is bigoted, he makes a gate out of the Heidelberg Catechism, and he says: "You go through there or stay out." If a Methodist is bigoted, he plants two posts, and he says: "Now you crowd in between those two posts or stay out." Or perhaps an Episcopalian may say: "Here is a liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate; go through it or stay out." Or a Baptist may say: "Here is a water gate; you go through that or you must stay out." And so in all our Churches and in all our denominations there are men who make one gate for themselves, and then demand that the whole world go through it. I abhor this contractedness in religious views. Only a small-souled man, when did God give you the contract for making gates? I tell you plainly I will not go in that gate. I will go in at any one of the twelve gates I choose. Here is a man who says: "I can more easily and more closely approach God through a Prayer Book." I say: "My brother, then use the Prayer Book." Here is a man who says: "I believe there is only one mode of baptism, and that is immersion." Then I say: "Let me plunge you!" Anyhow, I say, away with that gate of rough panel and rotten posts and rusted latch, when there are twelve gates, and they are twelve pearls.

The fact is that a great many of the Churches in this day are being doctrined to death. They have been trying to find out all about God's decrees, and they want to know who are elected to be saved and who are reprobated to be damned, and they are keeping on discussing that subject when there are millions of souls who need to have the truth put straight at them. They sit counting the number of teeth in the jawbone with which Samson slew the Philistines. They sit on the beach and see a vessel going to pieces in the offing, and instead of getting into a boat and pulling away for the wreck, they sit discussing the different styles of oarlocks. God intended us to know some things, and intended us not to know others. I have heard scores of sermons explanatory of God's decrees, but came away more perplexed than when I went. The only result of such a discussion is a great fog. Here are two truths which are to conquer the world: Man, a sinner—Christ, a Saviour. Any man who adopts those two theories in his religious belief shall have my right hand in warm grip of Christian brotherhood.

Well now I see all the redeemed of earth coming up toward heaven. Do you think they will all get in? Yes. Gate the first: the Moravians come up; they believed in the Lord Jesus; they pass through. Gate the second: the Quakers come up; they have received the inward light; they have trusted in the Lord; they pass through. Gate the third: the Lutherans come up; they had the same grace that made Luther what he was, and they pass through. Gate the fourth: the Baptists pass through. Gate the fifth: the Free-will Baptists pass through. Gate the sixth: the Reformed Church passes through. Gate the seventh: the Congregationalists pass through. Gate the eighth: the Episcopalians pass through. Gate the ninth: the Methodists pass through. Gate the tenth: the Sabbatarians pass through. Gate the eleventh: the Church of the Disciples pass through. Gate the twelfth: the Presbyterians pass through. But there are a great part of other denominations who must come in, and great multitudes who connected themselves with no visible Church, but felt the power of godliness in their heart and showed it in their life. Where is their gate? Will you shut all the remaining host out of the city? No. They may come in at our gate. Hosts of God, if you cannot get admission through any other entrance, come in at the twelfth gate. Now they mingle before the throne.

Looking up at the one hundred and forty and four thousand, you cannot tell which gate they came in. One Lord. One faith. One baptism. One glassy sea. One doxology. One triumph. One heaven!

"Why, Luther, how did you get in?"

"I came through the third gate."

"Cranmer, how did you get in?"

"I came through the eighth gate."

"Adoniram Judson, how did you get through?"

"I came through the fourth gate."

"Hugh McKail, the martyr, how did you get through?"

"I came through the twelfth gate."

Glory to God! twelve gates, but one heaven.

In the third place, notice the points of the compass toward which these gates look. They are not on one side, or on two sides, or on three sides, but on four sides. This is no fancy of mine, but a distinct announcement. On the north, three gates; on the south, three gates; on the east, three gates; on the west, three gates. What does that mean? Why, it means that all nationalities are included, and it does not make any difference from what quarter of the earth a man comes up; if his heart is right, there is a gate open before him. On the north, three gates. That means mercy for Lapland, and Siberia, and Norway, and Sweden. On the south, three gates. That means pardon for Hindustan, and Algiers, and Ethiopia. On the east, three gates. That means salvation for China, and Japan, and Borneo. On the west, three gates. That means redemption for America.

But I notice when John saw these gates they were open—wide open. They will not always be so. After a while heaven will have gathered up all its intended population, and the children of God will have come home. Every crown taken. Every harp struck. Every throne mounted. All the glories of the universe harvested in the great garner. And heaven being made up, of course the gates will be shut. Austria in, and the first gate shut. Russia in, and the second gate shut. Italy in, and the third gate shut. Egypt in, and the fourth gate shut. Spain in, and the fifth gate shut. France in, and the sixth gate shut. England in, and the seventh gate shut. Norway in, and the eighth gate shut. Switzerland in, and the ninth gate shut. Hindustan in, and the tenth gate shut. Siberia in, and the eleventh gate shut. All the gates are closed but one. Now, let America go in with all the islands of the sea and all the other nations that have called on God. The captives all freed. The harvests all gathered. The nations all saved. The flashing splendor of this last pearl begins to move on its hinges. Let two mighty angels put their shoulders to the gate and heave it to with silvery clang. It is done! It thunders! The twelfth gate shut!

Once more I want to show you the gatekeepers. There is one angel at each one of those gates. You say that is right. Of course it is. You know that no earthly palace, or castle, or fortress would be safe without a sentry pacing up and down by night and by day; and if there were no defenses before heaven, and the doors set wide open with no one to guard them, all the vicious of earth would go up after a while, and all the abandoned of hell would go up after a while, and heaven, instead of being a harmony, or light and joy and peace, and blessedness, would be a world of darkness and horror. So I am glad to tell you that while these twelve gates stand open to let a great multitude in, there are twelve angels to keep some people out. Iconoclasts cannot go through there, nor Hildebrand, nor Nero, nor any of the debauched of earth who have not repented of their wickedness. If one of those nefarious men who despised God should come to the gate, one of the keepers would put his hand on his shoulder and push him into outer darkness. There is no place in that land for thieves and liars and defrauders, and all those who disgraced their race and fought against their God. If a miser should get in there, he would pull up the golden pavement, if a house burner should get in there he would set fire to the mansion. If a libertine should get in there he would whisper his abominations standing on the white coral of the sea beach. Only those who are blood-washed and prayer-lipped will get in through. Oh, my brother, you should at last come up to one of the gates and try to get through, and you had not a pass written by the crushed hand of the Son of God, the gatekeeper would with one glance wither you forever.

There will be a password at the gate of heaven. Do you know what that password is? Here comes a crowd of souls up to the gate, and they say: "Let me in, let me in. I was very useful on earth. I endowed colleges, I built churches, and was famous for my charities; and having done so many wonderful things for the world, now I come up to get my reward."

A voice from within says: "I never knew you."

Another great crowd comes up, and they try to get through. They say: "We were highly honorable on earth, and the world bowed very lowly before us. We were honored on earth, and now we come to get our honors in heaven," and a voice from within says: "I never knew you."

Another crowd advances, and says: "We were very moral people on earth, very moral indeed, and we come up to get appropriate recognition." A voice answers: "I never knew you."

After a while I see another throng approach the gate, and one seems to be spokesman for all the rest, although their voices ever and anon cry, "Amen! amen!" This one stands at the gate and says: "Let me in, I was a wanderer from God. I deserved to die. I have come up to this place, not because I deserve it, but because I have heard that there is a saving power in the blood of Jesus." The gatekeeper says: "That is the password, 'Jesus! Jesus!'" and they go in, and surround the throne, and the cry is: "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive blessing, and riches, and honor, and glory, and power, world without end!"

I stand here, this hour, to invite you into any one of the twelve gates. I tell you now that unless your heart is changed by the grace of God, you cannot get in. I do not care where you come from, or who your father was, or who your mother was, or what your brilliant surroundings—unless you repent of your sin and take Christ for your Divine Saviour, you cannot get in. Are you willing, then, this moment, just where you are, to kneel down and cry to the Lord Almighty for His deliverance? You want to get in, do you not? Oh, you have some good friends there. This last year there was some one who went out from your home into that blessed place. They did not have any trouble getting through the gates, did they? No, they knew the password, and, coming up, they said, "Jesus!" and the cry was: "Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let them come in!" Oh, when heaven is all done, and the troops of God shout the castle taken, how grand it will be if you and I are among them. Blessed are all they who enter in through the gates into the city.

DR. TALMAGE ON "GREAT DEEDS."

The Subject of the Afternoon Discourse in the Academy of Music.

"Great Deeds" was the subject of Dr. Talmage's afternoon discourse, he preaching from the text, Daniel, xi., 32: "The people that do love their God shall be strong and do exploits." Dr. Talmage said, in part:

Antiochus Epiphanes, the old villain, came down three times with his army to desolate the Jews, advancing one time with 102 trained elephants swinging their trunks this way and that, and 62,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry troops, and they were driven back. Then, the second time, he advanced with 70,000 armed men, and had been again defeated. But the third time he laid successful siege, until the navy of Rome came in with the flash of their long banks of oars and demanded that the siege be lifted. And Antiochus Epiphanes said he wanted time to consult with his friends about it, and Popilius, one of the Roman Ambassadors, took a staff and made a circle on the ground around Antiochus Epiphanes, and compelled him to decide before he came out of that circle; whereupon he lifted the siege. Some of the Jews had submitted to the invader, but some of them resisted valorously, as did Eleazar when he had swine's flesh forced into his mouth. He spit it out, although he knew he must die for it, and did die for it; and others, as my text says, did exploits.

An exploit I would define to be a heroic act, a brave feat, a great achievement.

"Well," you say, "I admire such things, but there is no chance for me; mine is a sort of a humdrum life. If I had an Antiochus Epiphanes to fight, I also could do exploits."

You are right, so far as great wars are concerned. There will probably be no opportunity to distinguish yourself in battle. The most of the Brigadier Generals of this country would never have been heard of had it not been for the war. Gen. Grant would have remained in the useful work of tanning hides at Galena, and Stonewall Jackson would have continued the quiet college professor in Virginia. And whatever military talents you have will probably lie dormant forever.

Neither will you probably become a great inventor. Nineteen hundred and ninety-nine out of every two thousand inventions found in the Patent Office at Washington never yielded their authors enough money to pay for the expenses of securing the patent. So you will probably never be a Morse or an Edison or a Humphry Davy or an Eli Whitney. There is not much probability that you will be the one out of the hundred that achieves extraordinary success in commercial or legal or medical or literary spheres. What then? Can you have no opportunity to do exploits? I am going to show that there are three opportunities open that are grand, thrilling, far-reaching, stupendous, and overwhelming. They are before you now. In one, if not all three of them, you may do exploits. The three greatest things on earth to do are to save a man, or save a woman, or save a child.

I have heard men tell in public discourse what a man is; but what is a woman? Until some one shall give a better definition, I will tell you what a woman is: Direct from God, a sacred and delicate gift, with affections so great that no measuring line short of that of the infinite God can tell their bound. Fashioned to refine and soothe and lift and irradiate home and society and the world. Of such value that no one can appreciate it, unless his mother lived long enough to let him understand it, or who, in some great crisis of life, when all else failed him, had a wife to reinforce him with a faith in God that nothing could disturb. Speak out, ye cradles, and tell of the feet that rocked you and the anxious faces that hovered over you! Speak out, ye nurseries of all Christendom, and ye homes, whether desolate or still in full bloom, with the faces of wife, mother, and daughter, and help me to define what woman is.

Now, I should not wonder if you trembled a little with a sense of responsibility when I say that there is hardly a person in this house but may have an opportunity to save a woman. It may in your case be done by good advice, or by financial help, or by trying to bring to bear some one of a thousand Christian influences. You would not have to go far.

GOD COMES DOWN TO MAN.

His Purpose, Says Dr. Abbott, to Give Himself to Humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday followed up his three sermons on the Prodigal Son on the three preceding Sundays, by a discourse on the real way of man's justification with God. The church was scarcely able to contain the audience. The music was very fine, and especially adapted to Palm Sunday.

Dr. Abbott's text was two passages from the Bible, the first a question by Job, the second an answer thereto by Paul the Apostle in his Epistle to the Romans.

Job ix., 2: "But how should man be just with God?"

Romans iii., 28: "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law."

"The question here asked by Job, and answered by St. Paul," said Dr. Abbott, "is one that is rung out of the heart of every one brought to any consciousness of guilt. It is true that there are many who do not ask this question at all, or but rarely. Still, there are few men who have reached any considerable age who have not asked themselves the question: 'I am not worthy to be called the son of God. How can I become worthy?'

"Wrongdoing produces two evils. It works discord in those who do wrong, and it estranges them from their fellow-men. There is a certain sense of isolation in sin. Of course, a man may live in a sinful community and be no more sinful than those around him, and so feel no sense of isolation. But let a man once do a wrong thing that marks him at once more sinful than the rest of the community; immediately he is environed with a wall. Let a man, for instance, steal money from his employer. The crime is secret. No one knows it. Yet the guilty one, as he sits in the pew in church, or, it may be, as he teaches a class in Sunday school, is conscious of the gap between him and his fellow-men.

"The man does not tell his wife he has stolen, yet even in his own home he is conscious that there has arisen something between him and his wife and family. They are not estranged from him, but he is estranged from them. If, to this man, there comes any consciousness of the purity of God there must also come to him some sense of his estrangement and isolation.

"How shall he take down the wall that has been built around him? How shall he tear aside the curtain? How shall he be justified with God? How shall the heavens become blue again, and smiling with sunshine?

"There are two answers to these questions. The one is of the law, the other of the Gospel. Both begin with the affirmation that God is righteous and demands righteousness from His children. Both assert that there must first be moral harmony between God and man.

"The law says: 'Be righteous, and you will thereby take down the walls that are around you, and will become in verity with your Father.'

"One puts righteousness as the condition of the fellowship of man with the Father. The other puts fellowship with the Father as the condition of righteousness. The law says, keep the statutes. The other says, if a man live, then shall he keep the statutes and the laws.

"Suppose man does not keep the statutes? What then? The law has a modification of the statutes for his case. He is told to stop, cease wrongdoing, and begin to do right. He is told to make himself clean.

"Over against both comes the Gospel, with a declaration against both. No. First come to God, and then begin to obey the law. This is what St. Paul says. Paul was brought up under the law. He was a Pharisee of the Pharisees. He had been educated to the strictest observance of the law. He tried to observe the law, and he made a miserable failure of it, like all who have tried to hew their character, unaided, to Christ's model.

"How shall a man be just to God? How shall he be just to God? Simply by taking Him. What is faith? It is that little child in the Sunday school saying, 'I will come to the Sunday school and learn what you have to teach me.' It is the Prodigal Son saying to his father he can take him and do what he likes with him. It is taking God at His word.

"How simple! How absolutely simple it all is! How we blot it out, and cover it over by our books because we cannot believe it is so simple.

"I don't wonder that people stay away from the Church and from Christianity. It is so misrepresented. The non-Christian man invited into the Church is oftentimes invited into a life of perpetual struggle and service. But let the stranger believe that God will love him as he is, and then his love will flow out spontaneously.

"God does not require that we do something—He requires no penances, no exercises. You find faith in the Old Testament as well as in the New.

"'Suppose,' you say, 'I don't want to be like God. What then?' Honestly and candidly and frankly, I don't know. I do not know what message I can give to the man, who, after reading the story of Christ's life, says that is not the kind of life he wants to live.

"If a man desires God, God makes his righteousness come forth. If you are living by the law, if you are living that harassed, perplexed, contradictory life, I want to say to you what Christ said to Paul. I would to God that I could answer to your perplexed life your questions, and show you it is no long pilgrimage to God

"Perhaps you are a professing Christian and have laid aside your uniform—have hid your color under your breast as a policeman does his shield sometimes. Then I want to have you sit by Christ as Peter sat by Him on the shore of the Galilean Sea. Christ said to Peter: 'Lovest thou me?' 'Yea, my Lord,' answered Peter. 'Then begin your life over again, and set to work,' said Christ.

"Or, if you have come to Plymouth Church this morning by curiosity to see the historic place, to see the preacher, to hear the music—if you have come as Zaccheus, oh! the Christ is here to-day. Christ says to Zaccheus: 'Come, come, I will sup with you to-day.' That is all you have to do.

"Or, perhaps, you have been driven here by stress or temptation, scudding in here as a ship sails under a gale into harbor. To you I say, Christ is here. All you have to do is to look up into His face. Do nothing. That's all, absolutely all. It's so simple, and it's so joyous!"

DR. NEWTON ON "BROTHERHOOD."

Last of the Lenten Sermons on "The Religion of Jesus."

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, preached the last sermon yesterday morning of the series of Lenten sermons on "The Religion of Jesus." The subject was "Brotherhood."

Dr. Newton's text was from the First Epistle of Peter, ii., 17, "Love the brotherhood." He said:

As a father, I ask of my children that they live together in my home as brothers. I am not pleased if one of my children draws apart from the household, separates himself from the family, ceases to live and study with his brothers and sisters in the natural relationships of the home, and spends his time in a little room, which he has built off from the house, before a picture of me, meditating on it and offering to me through this symbol the homage of praise. I shall not be pleased until he goes back into the household and takes his place in the family and proves himself my child by being a true brother.

My demand of him is: "Don't gather together all the portion of my goods which falls to you and spend it upon yourself. Don't elbow your way to the best place at the table and then kick your sick brother away behind you when he feebly tries to pick up some of the bits you let fall. Make the household a home, the shrine of a true family.

The service of God is the service of man. My duty to God and my duty to my neighbor are not two different duties, but only two aspects of one and the same duty. The enthusiasm of humanity is the love of God. When I see good women rushing off after the last religious excitement, whether in missions or otherwise, leaving their husbands at home and their children in the hands of mere hirelings in the nursery, I can but wonder whether this is indeed that choosing of the better part which Christ commended in Mary. As one of the characters in "Janet's Repentance" says of such a religionist: "It is right enough to be spiritual—I am no enemy to that; but I like my potatoes mealy."

Are my duties as a member of the Heavenly Father's family fulfilled when I have done my duty by my own flesh and blood religiously? Is the Heavenly Father's family shut up within my little twenty by fifty house? We may be clannish in the King's palace. We may care for those whom we call our own, as though all men were not in a most true and living sense our own, since they are with us the children of one Father.

It is told of that sweetest of saints, Francis of Assissi, that one day a poor woman, whose two sons had both joined the order, sought relief at the convent gate. The brother who informed him of this appealed to him, on being questioned, that there was absolutely nothing in the house which could be given to her, but that in the church there was still remaining one single piece of property—the New Testament—from which the brethren read the lessons. "Very well," said Francis, "give it to our mother, that she may sell it for her necessities; for I believe verily that we shall be more agreeable to God by giving this book to a poor woman than by reserving it for our own reading."

Human duty before divine praises; philanthropy before piety; man's need first and God's supposed service afterward!

A few weeks ago, we saw a strange sight in our newspapers. It was a row between two of the divine human family, how little was their action like that of brothers? How completely must the religion about Jesus have confused in their minds the real religion of Jesus. As I was preparing these words there came across us the story of brotherliness in business. It is the most admirable plan for profit-sharing which, so far as my knowledge goes, has as yet been shaped in our country. As such, it is not the visionary scheme of a sentimental dreamer in political economy, or of talking over with some young professor, but a thoroughly business-like scheme, thought fully out into its minutest details by the masterly mind of the head of a great corporation, and by him submitted, on the part of capital, as an overture of conciliation to labor. Briefly, this plan proposes that the net profits having been determined, the entire amount shall be divided into three parts, one part to be appropriated and paid as a dividend to labor, one part to be appropriated and paid as a dividend to capital, and one part to be reserved as a guarantee fund, to which shall be charged all losses by bad debts or credits given for materials and labor during the year.

This large-minded, large-hearted action is the work of one of those captains of industry of whom Carlyle dreamed; one of the organizers of peaceful production whose glories will rank them in the ages to come higher far in the admiration of men than the great organizers of warring destruction in whom hitherto the laurel has been reserved.

Bishop Potter visited All Souls' Church in the evening and administered the rite of confirmation.

THE HOST ELISHA SAW.

One of the Realities from the Invisible World, Dr. Parkhurst Says.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst preached to a large congregation in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. His text was taken from Second Kings, vi., 17: "And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses, and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

Dr. Parkhurst described the war between Syria and Israel, and how, when the King of Syria heard that Elisha had checkmated the King's movements, he sent a force of chariots and horses to invest the City of Dothan, where Elisha and his servant were staying. Then came the words of the text, when the servant asked his master what the latter was going to do. The surprise of the servant of the prophet in seeing the host in the sky above the beleaguered city was described, which the doctor said was a patch of the invisible world coming for a moment into the view. "This passage from Kings lets us see and feel that the aerial exhibition vouchsafed was not a spectacle that had been arranged to capture the eye or buttress the faith either of Elisha or of his servant," Dr. Parkhurst said, "but that it was a momentary slipping into the view of what is permanently present, and that it was a continuous part of the realities of the world man lived in; even as the stars which are so far removed from the earth that only an exceptionally clear eye or a telescopically-assisted eye can distinguish them, are nevertheless constant features of the astronomic history of our daily universe, and knit themselves, however invisibly, into the events of the sky which we do behold, and of the ground upon which we constantly tread.

"How thrilling must have been the spectacle that appeared to the wonder-stricken eye of the Hebrew servant. Life afterward must have always had eventful and transcendent meaning to the poor Hebrew who for a moment had the privilege of looking into the great world just beyond the horizon drawn by human limitations. This poor Hebrew, out there on the top of the town with Elisha, was for a moment allowed a glimpse into the unseen world, and his mouth was instantly full of words about horses and chariots. That was the best way, probably, that he could tell it.

"'And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man and he saw; and behold the mountain was full of horses, and chariots round about Elisha.' Our prayers is for the sensitive spirit and the open eye. Beset with weakness, like Elisha's servant invested with dangers we cannot escape, and begirt with enemies that we cannot overcome, we cry unto God to give us token of the nearness to us of a spirit realm of interest and power that frames itself into our necessities, and administers our destinies, and the destiny of our times with faultlessness of wisdom and serenity of majesty. O God, let the light of the unseen world brighten our eyes and gladden our hearts! May our lives be lived amid such purity of atmosphere and at such altitude of outlook that our prospect shall widen out into regions our feet have never trod, and we be borne by a prophet sense which shall interpret to-day by the light of the eternal, discover the presence of God amid the feebleness and vicissitudes of all earthly events, and upon the scored and trampled battlefield detect the traces of the chariot wheels of fire."

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UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

76—Bloodgood vs. scows Mayflower and two others. 121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas, and J. T. Brames.—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 128—Company's tug F. W. Brown. 23—Guimarges vs. proceeds sale steamship Seguranca. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummings Dredging Company. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. scow Mayflower. 69—Minch vs. tug Victoria. 90—Slattery vs. ferryboat Mauch Chunk. 92—Chambers vs. steamship Balloon. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship vs. Dupre. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 107—Same vs. tug Stephen Decatur.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

36—The People, &c., vs. Alexander. 41—Heidelbach vs. National Park Bank. 79—Smith vs. Fisher. 76—Bailey vs. Hornthal. 75—Spinnochna vs. Lowe. 68—Linsly vs. Bogert. 88—Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia vs. Central Trust Company. 78—Wright vs. Chapin. 85—Williamson vs. Banning. 62—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbert. 51—Matter of Smith. 69—Levey vs. Kiernan News Agency.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Goetz vs. Westhoff. 2—Connell vs. Rowntree. 6—Hanson vs. Fuse.

Class II.—4—Weed vs. Gansevoort Bank. 5—Adam vs. Stephens.

Class IV.—6—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Becker. 7—Same vs. Doyle. 8—Rutter vs. Whitbeck. 9—Heller vs. Edwards. 10—Corporation for Relief of Widows, &c., vs. Breen. 11—Brown vs. Brown. 12—Thomas vs. Schumacher.

Class VI.—13—Bantin vs. Martin.

Class VII.—14—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Piper.

Class VIII.—15—Levin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 16—Goode vs. Brown. 17—Fassette vs. Brown. 18—Tubby vs. Embree. 19—Schneider vs. Russell. 20—Rosenfeld vs. Phillipp. 21—Lowenfels vs. Zoller. 22—Newton vs. Lyman. 23—Johnson vs. Haskinwood Volcanizing Company. 24—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 25—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Duthber. 26—Currie vs. Conkling. 27—McCarron vs. Conkling. 28—Wallach vs. Zwinge. 29—Thomas vs. Brown. 30—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 40—Cowen vs. Greenberg. 41—Levy vs. Ghil. 42—Nicolson vs. Dolson. 43—Conolly vs. Crawford. 44—Trimble vs. Mohan. 45—Boettger vs. Siebert. 46—Crow vs. Prague. 47—Hayes vs. Kerr. 48—New-York Construction Reporter Company vs. Porter. 49—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 50—Adam vs. Stevens. 51—Meyers vs. Hirsch. 52—Greene vs. Carey. 53—Colyer vs. O'Hare. 54—Cromwell vs. Syracuse. 55—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Riker. 56—Wise vs. L. & C. Wise Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2303—Zoller Lumber Company vs. Schwartz. 2231—Stonehill vs. Alfke. 2558—Courtney vs. Buchanan. 2166—Burst vs. Karcher. 1453¼—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 2577—Steifel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 2045—Davis vs. Kaesemeyer. 2880—Stephenson vs. Central Trust Company. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Bordman. 1802—Graham vs. Graham. 1170—McCullough vs. Peabody. 2634—People ex rel. Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 2635—People ex rel. Union Railway Company vs. same. 2833—Smith vs. Smith. 2314—Rinke vs. Bruker. 2316—Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church vs. Friedman. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2318—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 2319—Schweitzer vs. Yaeger. 2364—Gibbens vs. Loury. 2365—Van Brunt vs. Clinch. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 2380—Smith vs. Gurney. 2381—Kauffman vs. Messer. 2382—Millard vs. Steers.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2382.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned February Term.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2337—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Case on.

165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Crain vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs. same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 206—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimberg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 187—Kortright vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardiana Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Singsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 208—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 206—Langemer vs. same. 355—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 280—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 881—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2807—Trueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 5962—O'Connell vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company. 2805—Graber vs. Ferguson. 1497—Weisz vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. 2071—Upington vs. New-York Harbor Towboat Company. 1604—State National Bank vs. Sully. 796—Phillips vs. Byrne. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 1592—Dohn vs. Dawson. 6049—Wise vs. Grant. 2821—McCarthy vs. Schastey. 4337—Grant vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 2471—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 3257—Harris vs. Behr. 3277—Sergeant vs. John M. Smith Paper Company. 2760—Good vs. St. John. 2842—Townsend vs. Industrial Benefit Association. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 3265—Barnes vs. Figgatt. 2311—Communipaw Coal Company vs. Harrington. 1017—Baker vs. Mount Sinai Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 70—Hanson vs. Herbert. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 53—McShane vs. Hollahan. 92—Gouge vs. Gouge. 14—Baker vs. Gano. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Marx. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 108—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 6—Langbein vs. Duckler. 9—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 61—Boyd vs. Boyd. 85—Iden vs. Ruehl.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

4—Kehoe vs. Brown. 11—Roach vs. Duffy.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term

The New-York Times.

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—An Enemy of the People.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Oliver Twist.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Paris.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Passion Play. 8:15—The Honeymoon.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—9:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—A Trip to Chinatown.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rip Van Winkle.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Francillon.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mauerbluemchen.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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Taken by Surprise.

The following bit of humor is taken from the usually extremely sober columns of The Church Review, an English publication:

A priest was showing a lady visitor round a church, and this incident occurred:

Priest—So, madam, you have now seen the organ, the font, and the nave. I should next like to conduct you to the altar

Lady—Oh! this is so sudden.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	36	40	3:30 P. M.	44	48
6 A. M.	35	40	6 P. M.	38	47
9 A. M.	38	42	9 P. M.	36	42
12 M.	42	45	12 P. M.	35	42

Average temperature yesterday.....43¾
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.....38½
Average temperature for corresponding day last fifteen years.....43 2-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

So far as outsiders can judge, the silver market seems to have settled back to a condition of quiet not very different from that which prevailed before the movement of the last three weeks, though the level of prices is considerably higher. The question whether the present level will be maintained or whether it will rise or fall is a purely business one, as to which we have no opinion to express. But while recent events are fresh in the public mind, it is worth while to review the statements that have been made through The Times with so much frankness by the various gentlemen interviewed during the past week. They were all of them business men and nearly all of them engaged in dealings—some very extensive—in silver, either as a manufactured product or as an import in settlement of trade accounts and disposed of in the market. None of them gives any indication of a political interest in the subject, and none of them expressed himself as to any theory of legislation for or against the "white metal." All of them discussed the subject much as they would have discussed a phase of the copper market or the grain market, had they been familiar with that. There was not among them any trace of sentimentality, much less of that peculiar idolatry which prevails with more violence than sincerity among certain politicians.

One impression, we should say, must be pretty general from these interviews, and that is that the commodity silver is an extremely ticklish one to make predictions about, and one as to which the saving virtue of what Sydney Smith called "short views" is, especially for an outsider, extremely prudent. Though it is a metal that has been mined from the dawn of history, and for several centuries previous to the third quarter of the present century maintained a remarkable steadiness of value, there is hardly any other product known that has been subject to such radical changes in the conditions both of supply and demand during the last score or so of years. And there is hardly another as to which the uncertainty of the future, even the immediate future, is so great. This has been due to various causes—not merely to the discovery, working, and exhaustion of certain important sources of supply, but to changes in conditions of mining, in the processes of production, in the transportation of the product, and in the demand as affected by varying use. While there is considerable demand for industrial purposes in countries of developed trade organization, and this demand has pretty steadily advanced, it is not of sufficient importance, relatively to the actual and possible supply of the metal, to give stability to the price. On the other hand, there has always been, and continues to be, an element of apparently impenetrable mystery in the Oriental demand, which is by far the most extensive and influential demand that has existed or now exists. Nobody really knows what actually becomes of the silver that has flowed in a continuous though varying stream into the East and especially into India. And no one has ever made a really trustworthy estimate of the probable extent or duration of that demand.

To this uncertainty is now added, as is recognized by nearly all the gentlemen interviewed by The Times, the practically insoluble problem of the effect of the victory of Japan over China. That this effect is likely to be great all agree, but as to what it will be no two agree. It is at least a suggestion worth considering that Japanese influence may extend trade, manufactures, and consumption, progressively subject to the conditions of the modern commercial world, of which the Japanese have shown so keen an appreciation, and that this will tend to the use of silver under intelligible regulations and with reference to the use of gold as an international standard. But, however this may turn out, one thing is tolerably plain—that so long as the preferences of the several peoples of the earth as to the use of silver vary so much at any one time, and vary so much from time to time, while the general view as to gold remains relatively so steadfast, there can be no such thing as a double standard. Those who choose may call themselves bimetallists, but any now practicable plan that has been proposed would result in silver monometallism. If we are to have a monometallic standard, we might as well keep to a metal as to the real exchangeable value of which there is not appreciable variation.

WHEAT AND CORN.

The decrease of the total available supply of wheat in this country and Canada for the first three months of the current calendar year was 25,257,000 bushels, (from 127,009,000 on Jan. 1 to 101,752,000 on April 1,) and this decrease was more than twice as large as the reduction in the first quarter of last year, and nearly five times the reduction noted in the corresponding months of 1893.

If we add the stocks reported in Europe and afloat for Europe, it appears that what is called the world's available supply has fallen in the same period from 184,753,000 bushels to 162,504,000, a reduction of 22,249,000. This has been exceeded in the first quarter only twice, (in 1889 and 1890,) the average reduction for the last four years having been less than 11,000,000.

Since July 1, 1894, the beginning of the fiscal year, the quantity of wheat exported, including flour in terms of wheat, has been 114,387,708 bushels, as against 136,157,639 for the corresponding period in the preceding year. A much larger decrease is to be noted in exports of corn, which have been only 16,255,000 bushels, as against nearly 50,000,000 last year. Those abundant exports were from a large crop, but the crop of last Fall was an exceptionally small one, and the supplies in European exporting countries have recently been large.

SLANDER AND THE CLERGY.

We are sorry the President has taken notice of the slanderous words uttered by the Rev. Dr. Lansing at the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem. It is not necessary for the President of the United States to trounce his traducers. Traducers there always will be, of every President. Mean-spirited political enemies will invent the tales, old hags will repeat them over their tea, and feather-headed clergymen will bawl them forth in conferences, Methodist Episcopal and other. Mr. Cleveland has had more than his share of these outrages probably, but Washington and Lincoln had more than their proper share, too.

The Rev. Lansing, of course, gives the measure of himself by uttering this calumny. Probably he is not a wanton liar. It is not likely that he sat down in his "study" and put the wicked thing into shape. But such a lie impinging upon the hatchet-shaped mind of the Rev. Dr. Lansing was sure of full credence and repetition. Ministers are notoriously bad judges of the sufficiency of evidence. Add to this defect their sense of obligation to teach by warning example, and it becomes a matter of surprise that so few scandals arise like this in which the Rev. Dr. Lansing has involved the Methodist Episcopal Church. The proportion of feather-heads among clergymen is perhaps slightly less than in most other callings, but now and then a Lansing is ordained, and his loud, false bawl makes shameful compensation for the defective percentage.

The conference at Salem treated this scandal in a way that added to it and brought disgrace upon all concerned. A resolution disclaiming the Rev. Lansing's slanders, as not being matters within the knowledge of the conference, was introduced, but it was a mumbling and mealy-mouthed disclaimer, having a great deal to say about the "ability and sincerity" of Lansing, and calling him an "honored brother," although he had just dishonored himself. The Rev. C. E. Davis objected to the resolution because Lansing was "our guest," and ought not to be censured. Dr. Bates and Dr. Ela sympathized with this curious view. The Rev. Mr. Haven thought the main thing was "to put matters right with ourselves as a body." This was finally done, after a halting fashion, by the withdrawal of the resolution and a vote to strike the whole matter from the minutes.

PAYING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The vote that was taken recently in the House of Commons in favor of paying salaries to members of that body is not conclusive, but it comes much nearer to being so than the House has ever come before. The payment of individual members already takes place in a limited number of cases where the member claims it on the ground that he cannot afford to give his whole time to his public duties. This takes place, in fact, almost solely when the position of the member is an important one, as where he has held a place in the Cabinet and cannot perform his duties in the Opposition without aid from the State. The ground on which general compensation is advocated is that it removes a certain stigma from those who might otherwise receive it on the plea of poverty.

On the surface this argument is unreasonable enough and not very manly. The poverty exists just as much if it be not acknowledged, and so long as it is honest poverty there is nothing disgraceful in it. And there is much force in the opposing argument that the payment of a considerable salary—$7,500 is the amount contemplated—will invite men into politics for the gain to be made who otherwise would not enter and who are not fitted. Nor is it to be denied that for a long time members who do not need the salary will expend it in the hope of securing popularity, and for "nursing" their constituency, as it is called in England. Nevertheless, the step is an inevitable consequence of the extension of the suffrage and the general movement toward democracy. Nor do we find it without reason when the facts are considered.

The essential principle of the House of Commons is that it is representative of the voting classes. So long as those classes only voted among whom were many men who could afford abundantly to enter Parliament, and even to pay for the honor, and who, in their refusal to take public money for their services, really reflected the spirit of their class, and so were more completely representative, the present practice was adequate and logical. But when a new class became voters, among whom were no such men, and whose expenses had to be met, at a certain sacrifice not demanded of other classes, an inequality did in fact arise. If it be said that this could be provided for by payment to these members only, the answer is that in the actual temper of the British people this does not restore equality. It is not the fact of limited means that the workingmen resent so much, it is the palpable evidence of that fact. And though the payment of all members does not make Mr. Burns or Mr. Keir-Hardie any less the representatives of poor constituencies, it does throw a common cloak over all representatives and abolish the mark of the difference that still exists.

And it is this view that will finally prevail without much doubt. The grievance of the working classes may not be a logical one, but the sense of it is very real, and the remedy proposed is the only one that will satisfy them. It will sooner or later be granted, because sooner or later their votes will be needed, and the price demanded will be fully paid.

A REPORT FROM DR. EDSON.

Interesting evidence as to the efficacy of diphtheria antitoxine is set forth in an article contributed to The Medical Record by Dr. Cyrus Edson, Health Commissioner of this city. Dr. Edson first gives a careful report of the effect of the new remedy when applied to three of his own children, two of whom had diphtheria, while the serum was administered to the third for preventive purposes. The two patients recovered, and their sister escaped infection. The report shows clearly the perceptible effect of the injections and deals at some length with questions suggested by the appearance of urticaria, or rash, which is sometimes caused directly or indirectly by the introduction of the serum. This eruption has been noticed, it is stated, in only 12 out of 117 cases treated at the Willard Parker Hospital.

Dr. Edson's statistics concerning the use of the serum in that hospital cover the period between Jan. 1 and March 10. The number of cases during that period was 117, and the number of deaths was 27, so that the mortality percentage was 23. This may be compared with a mortality percentage of 33 for the corresponding period last year. The death rate was lower in February and March, this year, than in January, having been 28 per cent. in January (for 46 cases) and 19 per cent. in the following six weeks, (for 71 cases.) Stronger serum was used in the later period. The mortality at the hospital in cases of croup has been 33 1-3 per cent. since Feb. 1, (30 cases,) as against 50 per cent. in 1894, and in operative cases of croup there since Jan. 1 the mortality has been 45 per cent., as against 80 per cent. last year.

From a table showing the number of cases of diphtheria and of croup in this city for the first eight weeks of this year, and also for the first eight weeks of last year, the following figures are obtained:

	1894.	1895.
Number of cases, both diseases, eight weeks	1,432	1,503
Number of deaths	593	378
Mortality percentage	41.41	25.14
Number of cases of diphtheria	1,228	1,409
Number of deaths	486	313
Mortality percentage, diphtheria	39.57	22.21

"A very marked diminution," says Dr. Edson, "of the death percentage from diphtheria is apparent. That the diminution is not greater is probably due to the fact that most of the serum available in January and during a part of February was weak, and that it was not generally used. The mortality for March thus far is much lower." The city Board of Health can now easily supply the entire State with antitoxine serum of its own production. It has in its laboratory stables thirty immunized animals, and a part of the serum which they yield is "even better and stronger than Behring's." In conclusion, Commissioner Edson expresses his appreciation of the services of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, director of the board's bacteriological division. "To Dr. Biggs," he says, "more than to any other man is due the early introduction of antitoxine into the United States."

IRON HERE AND IN CANADA.

The condition of the iron industry continues to be unusually interesting. We referred a few days ago to the increase of prices at the base of the industry—an advance of about 50 per cent. in the cost of Western Pennsylvania furnace coke and a slight advance in the price of Lake Superior iron-ore contracts. The effect of these changes has been to increase the price of Bessemer iron at Pittsburg by about 50 cents a ton, but buyers are unwilling to take pig iron, steel billets, and similar products at the higher rates, and in the market for finished manufactures the old prices still prevail.

In the last week about 2,000,000 tons of Lake Superior ore have been marketed at an advance of from 15 to 25 cents a ton over the prices of last year. This is a small addition, as the present price is from $2.75 to $2.90. The increase does not check the demand, which is reported to be "almost unprecedented." Dealers in Cleveland say the output this year will be nearly 13,000,000 tons. The policy of the leading owners of Mesaba mines has not been defined, but the quantity produced in and shipped from the Mesaba district will be very large.

The news about exports of iron and steel products is suggestive, when considered in connection with the tariff. The Iron Age said yesterday:

"It is interesting to note that export inquiries are in the market for basic bars and for hoops. The quantities involved are small, but are likely to create as much talk abroad as the sales of small lots of wrought-iron pipe, locomotive axles, crucible steel, wire nails, barb wire, &c. The beginning, naturally, is modest. It is a very little straw, but it shows in which direction the current may turn, if the present low ebb in values lasts long enough."

The Iron Age of the same date publishes a long letter from its Canadian correspondent. The manufacturers in Canada are complaining about the burdensome and restrictive duties on raw materials. The imports of iron and steel from this country are increasing. We quote the following:

"With a protective duty of 60 per cent. to surmount, iron pipe comes from the United States in increasing quantities, several carloads coming in now almost daily.

"Boiler plate, tank plate, and sheet steel, until lately imported solely from England, are now imported from the United States with almost as little exception.

"The price of bar iron, in the United States is now so low that the duty of $10 a ton is no longer absolutely prohibitory. We hear of imports in the West. This forbids a higher price than that which our rolling mills now ask, which is generally $1.60 per hundredweight. [The price at Pittsburg is from 95 cents to $1.10.]

"Galvanized iron is another article in which the imports from the United States continue to grow."

The chief significance of these reports lies in the fact that our manufacturers of iron pipe, boiler plate, tank plate, sheet steel, bar iron, and galvanized iron are now and for some time have been underselling English competitors and all other foreign competitors in the Canadian market, where they contend with these competitors on equal terms, so far as tariffs are concerned. And yet it is asserted that the same manufacturers cannot undersell the English here in the United States without the aid of high tariff duties on the English products, duties which place the English manufacturers at a great disadvantage by largely increasing the cost of their goods.

Our tariff duties on these products are as follows: Iron pipe, $13.44 per ton; boiler plate and tank plate, $11.20 per ton to 30 per cent.; bar iron, $13.44 per ton, the price at Pittsburg ranging from $22.40 to $24.64; galvanized iron, from $21.28 to $30.24 per ton. But in Canada, where our manufacturers are aided by no duty whatever, they have driven the English out of the market. Why, then, do they need any duty here at home?

When our Republican friends prepare their new Tariff bill "on the same old lines" they will find it somewhat difficult to ignore the evidence afforded by this export trade.

THE INDICTMENT OF BRADY.

There can be no doubt that the indictment of Thomas J. Brady, late Superintendent of Buildings, is a wholesome and needed admonition to his successors in office. This would be true whether the indictment were for corruption or for inefficiency. Since the collapse, with fatal results, of a building in Orchard Street, it has been made manifest that the administration of the department under Brady was of a laxity that convicted the head of the department of what was morally, whether or not it was legally, criminal negligence. This would be equally true whether he took bribes for allowing the law to be violated or permitted its violation through sheer ignorance or inattention to his business.

The Department of Buildings is one of those of which there is a special need that the competency as well as the honesty of its administration shall not be called into question.

It appears, however, that the indictment actually found against him is not for criminal negligence, but for taking bribes. That is a specially heinous offense in an official upon whose fidelity the health and even the lives of his fellow-citizens may depend. In almost every case in which it is worth a builder's while to bribe an official of the Building Department he bribes him to neglect some precaution necessary to the public safety. A Superintendent of Buildings who takes bribes is a very fit subject for the utmost punishment that the law awards for that offense. We say this without the slightest desire to prejudge Brady's case. What is already in evidence is that he was an incompetent Superintendent, and incompetency in such a place is in itself a grave offense, even when there is no corrupt motive in the incumbent's neglect of duty. If corruption is also proved, the case is one for exemplary treatment.

McKINLEY NEWSPAPERS.

There is an ailment to which politicians in the United States, above a certain grade, are peculiarly liable. It is developed particularly among those who have attained a sufficient prominence to be "mentioned" by their friends or by themselves as Presidential candidates. We do not know that it has ever been classified scientifically, but in the world of workers and office seekers it is known as "the big head." Mr. McKinley of Ohio has been subject to it for some time, and the symptoms have been very apparent—painfully or amusingly according to the mood of the observer. Mr. Harrison of Indiana, though in a less conspicuous degree, has also betrayed indications of a similar disorder.

It is a commonplace of political pathology that this malady may be checked and generally, if sufficient time is allowed, may be reduced by the old-fashioned practice of the free application of strong and numerous leeches. And a striking characteristic of the disease is that the patient frequently evinces a decided desire for this treatment. This is apparently the case with Mr. McKinley, who is reported to have secured The Cleveland World as his personal organ, and to be planning a considerable number of similar newspaper ventures. Such a plan vigorously carried out is likely, before the National Convention meets next year, to exhaust the feverish energy of the Governor and rid him pretty completely of any hallucination that he may have as to extraordinary popularity. The treatment also tends to the very thorough depletion of the patient's bank account, which is sometimes a marked aid to recovery, but in this instance there are reasons why this operation is less important to the person directly interested than to his friends.

The new telephone organization, the existence of which was disclosed last week, does not appear to be connected with the new company or companies which have been the cause of that competition in Western and Southern cities to which we have recently directed attention. An electrical journal reports that one of these companies already has 160 local plants in operation. It is quite probable, however, that this very comprehensive and ambitious organization, if its plans shall be carried out, will eventually gain control of the other new competitors of the Bell Company, if, indeed, these competitors have not entered the field as forerunners or representatives of it, and with some understanding as to a consolidation of interests.

CRUELTY TO A CORONER

An English Policeman Treats Him with Amazing Disrespect.

From The London Truth.

The police of Denbighshire are a graceless and irreverent lot. One of their number at Wrexham lately spied a chimney on fire at the residence of Mr. W. Wynn Evans, and straightway took out a summons for the offense. If Mr. Evans had been an ordinary citizen this would have been a proper proceeding. But Mr. Evans is not an ordinary citizen, and he speedily reminded the Chief Constable of the fact:

"I am, as you are aware," wrote Mr. Evans, "one of her Majesty's Coroners of this county. By virtue of my office I am also a magistrate for the county. Do you suppose that it can do the police any good, or further the cause of law and order in this borough, that I should be subjected to the indignity of being fined 1 shilling and costs for a technical breach of an obscure provision of the Public Health act, for which personally I am no more responsible than you are? I come into almost daily relationship with your officers in the conduct of my official duties as Coroner. Hitherto, this relationship has been a pleasant one, and freed from any friction. Is it wise on your part to create a feeling of a grievance on my part and 'bad blood' on both sides?"

This is sufficient to show the Coroner's sense of dignity and calm judicial temper, but there was a further hint that, if the summons were proceeded with, he might make things disagreeable for the police. Instead of trying to appease the affronted official, the Chief Constable replied that he considered the letter "in the worst possible taste." The police, he added, "cannot favor one and punish another." However, the magistrates can—and they dismissed the summons.

ENGLISH WOMEN AT FOOTBALL

Their Play Said to Have Been Marked by Neither Grace Nor Skill.

From The London World.

Seldom has the "new woman" shown herself so supremely absurd as on last Saturday afternoon, when a couple of feminine teams played a football match in the grounds of the Crouch End Club. Only one player wore skirts, Mrs. Graham, who made a capital goal defender for the Red, or North team. All the rest were in Turkish trousers and loose jerseys, with their back hair stuffed into caps not unlike those which some years ago used to be worn by brewers' draymen. In the North team the jerseys were red and in the South blue, and though the blending of the colors was not unpicturesque when the teams were mixed, it would be an excess of gallantry to say that the costume was graceful. So ludicrous was it that when the teams trotted on the field the assembled thousands burst out into a roar of laughter.

Nor did the subsequent play in any way diminish the mirth of the onlookers. A few of the ladies were of an amplitude of figure that made their gambols over and around the ball rather elephantine than elegant. Their running, too, had a languorous ease which one does not look for on a football field, and as for their kicks—well, they kicked the ball in much the same way as a kitten will push a reel of cotton. Unlike the kitten, however, they did not dash after the ball to give it another impetus, but for the most part strolled gently toward it. Now and again there were some smart bits of play—particularly by Miss Gilbert, who, being very diminutive and as lithe as a boy, earned the sobriquet of "Tommy," but the energy of the players was spasmodic. They speedily became fagged, and, with their hair flying down their backs, lost their wits, broke the rules over and over again, and played the game out with a confusion of "backs," "half backs," "centres," and "forwards" which was exceedingly funny, and caused immense amusement to the assembled crowd.

The Strange Story of Sefer Pasha.

From The London World.

A once prominent personage in London, as elsewhere, Sefer Pasha, the whilom "Master of the Horse" in the household of the Khédive Ismail, joined the majority last week. Sefer Pasha, a Pole of good family, by name Ladislaus von Koscielski, served originally in the Prussian Army, which he had to leave for fighting a duel with his superior officer, Gen. Kleist-Retzow. He then took service under Sultan Abdul Medschid, and became chief of the Turkish staff during the Crimean war. Sent subsequently by Sultan Abdul Aziz to Egypt to act as a sort of spy upon Ismail, he was taken up by the latter, and lost all favor with the Sultan. When Ismail fell, Sefer Pasha repaired to a property he had purchased in Styria, and established himself comfortably in the castle of Bertholdstein, which from a picturesque ruin he converted into a fairly luxurious residence. Here he lived jovially and hospitably, visited by hosts of friends, who enjoyed alike his good wine, his good cigars, and his good stories. He reared thoroughbred Arabs, one of which her Majesty did him the honor to accept, requiting the donor with a present of pug dogs. He was the most courteous of hosts, and universally popular with his neighbors, and, having enjoyed life as few people do, has within a few days of Ismail's death followed his old master to the grave.

A Predecessor of Worth.

From The London Daily News.

It has been erroneously assumed by many people that the late M. Worth was the first man milliner of European reputation. This is a mistake, as has been pointed out by a learned writer in The Eclair. The first man milliner of whom history takes notice was Rhomberg, who became famous in Paris in the reign of Louis XV. He was the son of a Bavarian peasant. His manner of advertising in the early part of the eighteenth century was to send out carts, the body of which represented a corset, while the shafts were made in imitation of a pair of tailor's shears. The notion got abroad that he was extremely skilful in hiding little deformities in the figure, and the vogue he enjoyed in consequence was immense. Although he was but a few years in business, dying at the early age of forty years, he left a fortune estimated at £40,000, or £50,000, a large sum for a tradesman to have earned in those days. Under the First Empire his successor was Leroy, who dressed the Princess of the Imperial Court. At the period of the restoration he lived in retirement in a splendid mansion in the Rue Richelieu, where he entertained in princely style. Leroy was said to be a witty, clever man, and a model of deportment, and he numbered the most fashionable people among his friends.

England Has No Easy Task in Chitral.

The expedition against Chitral, says The London Saturday Review, is evidently going to be a serious affair. We have already assembled a force of 14,000 men, of whom 5,000 or 6,000 are English. Our advance will follow, it seems, the southern route, which is the nearest and the best; but this route passes through the Swat country, and the Swats are suposed to be desperate Mohammedan fanatics, and "first-rate fightin' men." We used to hear of a mysterious personage called the Akoond of Swat, a sort of Mohammedan Pope, holding among the Swat mountaineers much the same position as that held by the Sheik Senoussi in Northern Africa; but now the Akoond seems to have disappeared, while the Swat taste for guns and swords appears to have grown even keener than of yore.

"Differ With" Is All Right.

From The London Truth.

A week or two back I made a confession in these columns. It was that I differ with Lord Rosebery on certain points. I have been severely taken to task by one of my readers, not for differing, but for differing "with" his lordship, when I should have differed "from" him. My critic asks whether to "differ with" is not "a somewhat vulgar solecism." Such questions have, I confess, but little interest for me. I am a Philistine. As such, I am content to take the English language as I find it in daily use among my fellow-countrymen of average education, without much regard to the usage of previous generations, recorded in the literary remains of Englishmen dead and gone.

ENGLAND'S GREAT SHOE STRIKE

It Offers an Opportunity for the Entrance of American Goods.

From The London Saturday Review.

The latest great strike, or, more properly, lock-out, that of the boot and shoe makers, is fortunately lacking in most of the sentimental attributes which go to confuse judgment in such matters. The shoe trade has been brought to a standstill, and many thousands of workmen thrown into idleness, in order that a strictly technical dispute may be fought out between masters and men. No question of ill treatment, or of the living wage is in the remotest degree involved, for which all may be thankful.

In its essence, the quarrel is as old as the hills, or at least such hills as were contemporary with the first rude beginnings of labor-saving machinery. In the making of the modern shoe, machinery has been carried by the Americans to an almost incredible point of subdivision, and twenty or thirty different kinds of specialists, each doing his one little act toward the completion of the finished product, have been bred from the original all-round cobbler. These persons have gradually built up a most complicated system of ethics governing their several relations to one another, and to their respective machines, and to the shoe, which jointly they are to make, and every time a new machine is invented this whole intricate arrangement gets out of gear.

Some obscure pretext for friction was discovered by certain ingenious and apparently overpaid operatives in a few factories in Leicester and Northampton. The masters could not give way, because to do so would have sanctioned the principle that they were merely speculators in their own shops. The trade unions, against the advice of their own leaders, took up the cause of the mutinous operatives. At a belated stage of the dispute there was talk of arbitration, but the labor members in the House admit the force of the masters' rejoinder that really there was nothing to arbitrate upon. The contest, therefore, is narrowed down to a test of strength and endurance between the federation of manufacturers and the trades union on a purely trade issue. It may very likely become a nuisance, all the same, before it is ended, and it does undoubtedly lay the English industry open to lasting injury from foreign competition.

A Perturbed Society of Braunschweig.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Braunschweig, capital of the Duchy of Braunschweig, possesses an institution with a long name. It is a society called Zwangversitttlichungverein, and the object of this society is to make men and women modest and moral whether they will or won't. At present it is concerning itself with children. The antique department of the ducal museum possesses a number of fine statues "mit nodings on," and the prudes of Braunschweig have tried to persuade the Director, Dr. Niegel, to refuse admittance to young persons, unless accompanied by parents and guardians. In this object they have failed; they have appealed to the Minister of State and again failed. At present the desire is to drape the statues, but how is this to be done? Hercules, we know, went about in a shirt and nothing else; this is proved by the story of Delaneira and the shirt of Nessus, where no mention is made of any other garment. Jove, when he was under a moral cloud, was veiled in an actual one by the excellent Homer, and the female divinities sometimes used the rainbow as clothing, but, with the usual vanity of females, they wore it as a train rather than as a wrap to cover them. And none of these articles can be used for the gods and goddesses of Braunschweig. On the whole, it seems best to accept the advice of a humorous Burgermeister. He suggests that the said gods and goddesses shall be placed up to the neck in the new municipal swimming bath, and this will allow the use of a bathing costume.

England's New Censor Only a Clerk.

According to a correspondent of a London paper none of the many critics who have raged over the appointment of Mr. G. A. Redford as Examiner of Plays has shown any realization of the real meaning of the selection for this important post of an individual who is utterly unknown, either in society or in connection with any branch of entertainment whatever. The Examiner of Plays has hitherto been practically an independent official, exercising a free hand, and consulting the Lord Chamberlain only on exceptional occasions. This, it seems, is to be all changed. The new Examiner of Plays is strictly to execute the orders of the Lord Chamberlain, and to all intents and purposes he will be merely a clerk in that department. No man of any distinction would have accepted the post under the new arrangement. Lord Carrington and Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane are the censors de facto, and Mr. Redford is their clerk for dramatic business. Now, Lord Carrington is not likely to remain much longer at St. James's Place, and Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane's retirement is impending. Suppose the next Lord Chamberlain to be a prim formalist, and his chief assistant a mere promoted courtier, it is easy to imagine, says the writer, that difficulties of all kinds will arise between managers and dramatic authors on the one side and "the department" on the other side.

Sure Cure for a Sprain.

Mr. Baring-Gould, in a letter to The Sunday Magazine, an English publication, says he was recently advised by one of the last remaining "old village wise women" to apply to his sprained wrist a lotion composed of six oils, which she described as "oil of turpentine, of swillowes, of earthworms, of nerve, of opidillidock, and of Spanish fleas." The amount of each was to be two ounces. "Fleas," he knew, meant "flies," but for "swillowes" he could think of squills, as the probable modern equivalent. This interpretation, it seems, was wrong. Somebody better versed in village lore wrote to a London paper that "oil of swallows" is what the antique dame intended to prescribe, and that it is, or was, a very common "country remedy," though it contains no swallows. It is, in fact, oil of elder. Swallows, however, and earthworms also, had at one time a place in official dispensatories. Both are to be found in Culpeper's edition of the "London Pharmacopoeia," where also are many other equally curious materia medica, some of which still linger on in popular estimation.

New Titles for Gladstone.

From The Westminster Gazette.

For some time past we have not observed any mention of "Sir Gladstone" in the columns of The Paris Figaro. We had fondly hoped that our contemporary's sub-editors had at last succeeded in impressing the late Premier's correct appellation upon the tablets of their memory. We were wrong. The Figaro now goes one better. "Lord Gladstone," it informs its readers, "passed through Paris yesterday en route from Cannes to London." We learn, too, that the carriage of the "great old man" was transferred direct to the Gare du Nord. References to "Sir Morley" and "

FALSE TALES OF CRUELTY

The Japanese Did Not Kill the Wounded at Tien-Chwang.

DENIAL OF THE CHARGES CONFIRMED

The Chinese Commander at Hai-Cheng Ignorant of the Fact of the Conclusion of the Armistice.

LONDON, April 7.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that the stories about the killing of the wounded at the battle of Tien-Chwang emanated exclusively from Chinese sources. The Japanese maintain that the wounded were treated by them with the customary humanity. A dispatch was sent from Hiroshima to Lieut. Gen. Nodzu, Commander of the Japanese troops in Marchuria, briefly stating the accusations and requesting an explanation. He telegraphed back that the stories were baseless calumnies. Letters written by three reporters from the headquarters of the three divisions in Manchuria support this denial in every respect.

Lieut. Gen. Nodzu reported from Hai-Cheng on April 4 that Gen. Yi had sent him a message to the effect that the Chinese commanders knew nothing of the conclusion of an armistice. Moreover, the Governor of Lia-Yung-Tung answered the notice of the armistice with an insolent letter, denying that he had been informed of the arrangement. When Li Hung Chang was told of the replies sent by Yi and the Governor he expressed deep regret. It is supposed that telegraphic communication with the Chinese forces has been interrupted. Mounted couriers could not have got from Pekin to Gen. Yi's headquarters in fewer than five days, and, although sent, they probably had not arrived. The Japanese messengers went into the Chinese camp.

The Tartar soldiers, moreover, are utterly ignorant of the civilized customs of war, and have no understanding of a truct.

Lord Li has been appointed envoy with full powers to Japan, and has formally accepted the mission.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent tells of the discovery of a secret memorial, dated 1882, in which many Chinese officials had recorded their unanimous opinion that China should undertake the conquest of Japan, since the progress of Western civilization among the Japanese was threatening the welfare of the Chinese people.

TO FIGHT FOR CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE

Agents of the Revolutionists Said to be Recruiting Men in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7.—Agents of the Cuban revolutionary party were in Alabama quietly at work hiring men to join an expedition which is expected to sail soon from the Florida coast for Cuba. One of the agents who is here says the revolutionists have ample means, and will pay good wages for able-bodied men who will fight. It is said that he has engaged a number, and is now awaiting orders as to what point they will ship from before moving them.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Señor Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica, requests the United Press to state in the most emphatic manner that the expedition of the Cuban revolutionist, Gen. Maceo, who is stated to have effected a landing in Cuba, did not start from Costa Rica, as that Government is energetic and vigilant in preventing any abuse of its territory by the organization of hostile expeditions against friendly powers. This, Mr. Calvo says, was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt putting down of the expedition of the deceased Catarino Garza against Bocas del Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Baker, Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, which has been published. Señor Calvo adds:

"According to dispatches of the press, Gen. Maceo left Limon, Costa Rica, as a passenger in one of the liners of the Atlas Company, which are English steamers that arrive at that port periodically.

"The tobacco colony managed by Gen. Maceo, under a contract with the Government, is situated on the Pacific coast, in the northwest part of the territory, at a great distance from the Atlantic coast, which makes it very difficult for the Cuban colonists to have connection of any kind with the revolutionists of Cuba. Neither would it be easy for Gen. Maceo or any other Cuban to violate the neutrality laws, for the colony is under the authorities of the country and Government agents, who would mete out severe punishment to those guilty of such an attempt.

"Costa Rica is a country distinguished for the orderly and industrious habits of its population, and for the rectitude and discretion of its Government. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any other country, and that our army has never at any time crossed the borders of its own territory, save for the common defense of the dearest interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace, and wants to be in friendly relations with all nations."

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

Disposition of the English Troops for the Campaign in India.

LONDON, April 7.—The India Office has received several dispatches from Calcutta to-day concerning the Chitral expedition. The dispatches were sent from Khar to-day. The First Brigade is at Khar, the Second at Thana village, and the Third a little below Malakand Pass.

A fanatical throng of natives from Upper Swat moved away from Thana and up the valley, but returned subsequently. Umra Khan, the freebooter from Bajaur, is reported to be on the bank of the Swat River, and, if the report be verified, the First and Second Brigades will be concentrated at Aladand to-morrow.

ITALY'S POSITION IN EAST AFRICA

Gen. Baratieri Insists on the Permanent Occupation of Adowa.

ROME, April 7.—Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces in Eastern Africa, insists upon the permanent occupation of Adowa, which he entered a few days ago, as well as other towns in the Tigre region. He says that the Italians cannot secure themselves by other means in their African possessions.

Premier Crispi approves of Gen. Baratieri's plan, despite the financial burden which it will place upon the Italian Treasury.

JUSTICE, EVEN FOR OSCAR WILDE

Sydney Grundy's Plea for Due Credit to the Dramatist for His Works.

LONDON, April 7.—Sydney Grundy, the dramatist, has written The Daily Telegraph a letter regarding the removal of Oscar Wilde's name from the programme of his plays. He asks:

"By what principle of justice or charity is the author's name blotted from his work? If a man is not to be credited with what he has done well, by what right is he punished for what he has done ill?"

RESIGNED FROM PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Sweetman Asks to be Re-elected as an Irish Nationalist.

LONDON, April 7.—John Sweetman, anti-Parnellite, M. P. for the East Division of Wicklow, has resigned his seat. In a letter to his constituents he says:

"If the Irish party were actuated by the old spirit of Parnell we should not see a Government favoring home rule discredit itself by clinging to office while admitting that it is powerless to legislate."

Mr. Sweetman requests his constituents to re-elect him as an Irish Nationalist, independent of all English parties.

SPEAKER PEEL'S RETIREMENT.

He Will Make His Farewell Address to the House of Commons To-day.

LONDON, April 7.—The retiring Speaker, Arthur Wellesley Peel, will deliver his farewell address to the House of Commons to-morrow. The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on his services to the House:

"Mr. Peel performed his great duties splendidly. For eleven years he has combined firmness and kindness so as to maintain the credit and dignity of Parliament and retain the personal friendship of every member."

Complimented by the Emperor.

BERLIN, April 7.—Emperor William has sent this telegram to Capt. Barends of the steamship Normannia, which rescued the crew of the British steamship Arno in mid-ocean:

I express to you my full appreciation of the rescue of the crew of the English vessel Arno, so happily accomplished with persevering courage under arduous circumstances.
WILLIAM.

Turkey Cannot Afford It.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Sultan of Turkey has expressed to Emperor William by letter his regret that the condition of the Turkish Treasury is such as to prevent the sending of Turkish war ships to take part in the Kiel naval parade attendant upon the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal.

First Fast Mail from Europe.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The steamship Lucania, which is the first vessel to undertake the speedier delivery of the mails under the new system, left Queenstown at 8:05 o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive at New-York on Friday afternoon. She carries 1,013 bags of mail.

The Duke of Aosta in London.

LONDON, April 7.—The Duke of Aosta, who is to marry the Princess Helena of Orleans, arrived in London this morning with his brother, the Count of Turin, and several Ministers. The Italian Ambassador and his full staff were at the station to meet them.

Betrothed to Lord William Beresford.

LONDON, April 7.—It is reported again that the dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hammersley, is betrothed to to Lord William Beresford.

AN APPEAL FOR WORKINGWOMEN

The Rev. Myer Utters Words About Worth, Lexow, and Platt.

The Academy of Music, Montague Street, Brooklyn, was crowded last night when the Rev. Cortland Myer delivered a sermon on "Workingwomen."

"The clock has struck the hour," he said, "when the workingwomen demand a sermon. The workingmen have received all the attention. The preachers and the rest of the world have well nigh forgotten the vast army of toiling women in this land of ours. Their numbers are astounding, reaching into the millions. They are increasing at an astonishing ratio until the estimate is now over 3,000,000, who earn their daily bread outside of their homes. If the Creator did not make it thus, circumstances have caused the necessity.

"One million men were sacrificed in our late war. That doomed 1,000,000 women to toil for themselves. Several armies as large as both the Northern and the Southern have since then fallen by the sword and guns of the rum enemy. Fifty thousand young men are sacrificed every year upon that bloody altar. Other causes have helped the writing of the decree that many women must be unaffianced for life.

"But it is not a sad lot, as compared with many of your sisters who are tied fast to something, and compelled to call it a home. Better remain forever in maidenhood than to know the misery of a drunkard's home, or an absconder's home, or an idler's home, or any worthless husband's home. God pity that woman above all others who is chained fast to some wretch and compelled to earn her own living beside.

"It is honorable for the whitest hands to touch any honest toil. Their owners are a million times more worthy to be crowned than the useless, giggling, frizzled, painted, and puffed nonentities.

"A woman's sphere is as big as the world. If some of the Jacob Worth-less politicians were out of their stolen places, and she had her hand on the sceptre, we would have fewer damnable schemes proposed and carried out in our halls of legislation. The devil would not write any single-headed charity bill, and place it in her hands as easily as he can now in certain hands at Albany.

"I verily believe he would not find it so easy to inaugurate a Lexow farce upon earth or to secure the services of a Platt in the Legislature of hell.

"Give the workingwomen their God-given rights, or the thunderings of the judgment throne will be heard upon earth. Her possibilities are magnificent, if she only continues in her onward march.

"She is now the first in some departments of life. She is now first in the Church. She may speedily become first in the State.

"Whatever she may become or do, she must ever remain woman. That is not a matter of change but of divine decree. She becomes an ape when she undertakes to ape man."

HE SAID DYNAMITE WAS SUGAR

Vincenzio Gazzanio Had It in a Bundle with Fulminators.

Ever since the premature discharge of a lot of dynamite up town about four weeks ago the Fire Department has been on the alert for persons who were violating the corporation ordinances in regard to combustibles.

Shortly after noon Saturday Inspector Seery of the Fire Department saw Vincenzio Gazzanio of 115 Mulberry Street standing in front of a vacant lot at 450 Ninth Avenue. On the sidewalk at his feet was a suspicious-looking bundle.

"What's in that bundle?" asked the Inspector.

"Sugar," said the Italian.

Seery picked up the bundle and opened it. It contained eleven and one-half pounds of dynamite and a small package of fulminating cartridges. Seery at once placed Gazzanio under arrest.

The man said that he had received the dynamite from another Italian named Patsy Zacoti of 2,391 First Avenue, who had a contract for blasting the rocks out of the lot. When the case was taken before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, the policeman who took the prisoner to court had the dynamite under his arm. No one seemed very anxious to look at it, and Justice Taintor did not waste any more time than was necessary over the case. Gazzanio was held in $300 for trial in Special Sessions.

Central American Federation.

From The Washington Star, April 6.

A convention some time this year of the several countries of Central America with a view to forming a confederation or union similar to the United States, is regarded as a probability by Central American diplomats here. These diplomats state that the subject is under discussion in their countries, and that a time and place for the convention probably will be fixed before long. Two such conventions have been held, one in Guatemala, and the other in Costa Rica, but they failed to effect definite results, although showing a favorable feeling among the influential classes toward such a union. Recent events, particularly the threatened war between Mexico and Guatemala, have more forcibly directed the attention of the Central American States to the desirability of a federal nation, and Great Britain's demands on Nicaragua have tended in the same direction. A diplomat of extended experience in Central America said to-day that the leading public men and the people at large are so strongly favorable to a federation that in his opinion it is sure to come.

Resignations from the Cabinet.

From Harper's Weekly.

From the beginning of the Government until 1876 there had been 207 Cabinet officers appointed by the Presidents of the United States, and of these 77 had resigned their offices. Men soon tire, as a rule, of the labor demanded by the Government, with its accompaniment of nervous anxiety over the distribution of offices and the question of party policy in little things and great. Dissatisfaction with the drudgery of the office and its meagre rewards has led many men to retire from Cabinet positions. Mr. Cleveland has been singularly fortunate in holding his Cabinet together for two years.

KEEPS AN EYE ON RUSSIA

William Says It Must Leave Sweden and Norway Alone.

HE WILL TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE

A Serious Situation Reported from Stockholm — Stang Insists upon Giving up His Portfolio.

BERLIN, April 7.—The maturing conflict between Norway and Sweden has given rise to strange reports in Berlin. Since Tuesday it has been a common statement that, should the two kingdoms resort to force, Emperor William would take arms rather than permit the threatened interference of Russia. He is said to have promised King Oscar as much. Although the official circle discredits this report, the mere thought of it has sufficed to fasten general attention upon the swift course of events in the Scandinavian peninsula.

Yesterday's dispatches from Stockholm, while not confirming the predictions of war, describe the situation as serious. Since King Oscar returned to Stockholm negotiations have been resumed in Christiania by Michelet of the Conservative Right, Minister Stang, and the Liberal leader, Steen, but with little prospect of success, as Stang insists upon his resignation. Michelet admits that he cannot form a Ministry with any hopes of governing under the constitution, and Steen threatens to impeach the members of any Cabinet trying to override the majority. Although this dead-lock seems to render any peaceable settlement impossible, it is still a good way this side of civil war. Russia's attitude regarding the conflict is in doubt, but as usual, she is suspected of designs upon Norway.

With the alarmist rumors of the Emperor's promise to King Oscar has come a batch of gossip as to the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin. The two Courts are supposed to be less friendly now than a few weeks ago. The Tageblatt says the Czar gave Emperor William no advance information as to Prince Lobanoff's appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Although the Prince at the time was Ambassador-elect to Germany, the German Emperor first learned the news from Emperor Franz Joseph. The Tageblatt says Emperor William was so chagrined by this snub that he at once recalled Gen. von Werder, whose business it was to learn the change of plan in St. Petersburg.

The statement that the Czar and Czarina will not come to Berlin this year is regarded as additional proof of the estrangement, although, as the Czarina's accouchement is expected to take place early in September, it is difficult to see how the visit could be made, even if Russia and Germany were on the verge of an alliance. Prince Radolin's appointment to succeed Werder is said to have been made out of spite. Radolin is an enthusiastic Pole, and once advocated Polish autonomy openly. Such a character is not adapted to please the Russian official circle, although as a diplomatist of the first rank Radolin may be able to make a place for himself at the Russian Court.

Whatever the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, they did not prevent the Czar from giving Werder a grand farewell banquet on Thursday. The Czarina and several other members of the imperial family were present, besides Count Worontzoff-Dashkoff, Minister of the Imperial Household, and Gens. Richter and Tchervine. No important developments are likely to come before both of the new Ambassadors assume their duties.

The Landtag of Lippe-Detmold sat last week to consider the question of succession. The appointment of Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe to the regency, which is approved by the Federal Council, is opposed by Count Bernhardt, son of Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld. The claimant offers to prove that he is descended from the direct male line of the Counts of Lippe. The dispute nominally concerns the Princedom, but its real object is the possession of the revenue from the princely domains, which yield some 20,000,000 marks annually. The Landtag is certain to confirm the regency of Prince Adolf, leaving the question of the domains to legal or private settlement. After allotting a liberal sum for the support of the insane heir, Alexander, the brother of the late Prince, it will be easy for Prince Adolf to compromise with the Biesterfeld branch, which is notably poor.

Prince Bismarck has had a rest from public receptions, but will resume work to-morrow when the teachers of the Prussian high schools will go to Friedrichsruh to present a statuette of Emperor William I. The figure is worked out in silver and gold.

The line of deputations stretches out indefinitely. The delegates from the technical schools must be received; then the rectors of the colleges in Aachen, Brunswick, Dresden, and a score of other cities, and finally the societies, municipal bodies, and guilds. As his health has not given at all under the strain of the celebration, Bismarck will extend the programme of receptions. He has agreed to address a party of Posen Germans on April 21. They will come with their wives and daughters, and will give the old Chancellor a costly shield bearing the arms of the province. They expect to hear something from the Prince regarding the Polish question.

Bismarck on Thursday gave an interview to Premier Stoiloff of Bulgaria. He is reported as advising Stoiloff not to offend Russia, and to hold to a prudent course designed solely to improve Bulgaria's domestic conditions. He warned Stoiloff especially against entanglement in foreign alliances and intrigues whose object would be the recognition of Ferdinand, the Coburger, as a sovereign Prince. Stoiloff has passed the last few days in Berlin. He dined on Wednesday at the Chancellery with Prince Hohenlohe.

Prince Arenberg, who represents a Bavarian constituency in the Reichstag, has been turned out of the Presidency of the Berlin Colonial Society because he voted against congratulating Bismarck. Arenberg is a Catholic, and went with the rest of the Clerical Party when they helped demolish Herr von Levetzow's proposal. He was said only early in the week that, although he had served but a few months of his term, his resignation was desired at once, since all the leading members had declined to attend meetings held under his Chairmanship. His successor has not been chosen.

The season is over in every class of Berlin society, and most persons of social importance have left the city. The Empress and her family will remain here until Easter, when they will go to the new palace in Potsdam. The raw weather has delayed the removal of Prince Joachim, who is still an invalid, although recovering his strength slowly. The days have been sunny during the last week, but there have been snow, hail, and high winds at night. The thaw in the eastern provinces has revealed a dozen or more bodies of tramps beside the country roads, where they were overtaken by the March storms and frozen to death.

Emperor William's visit in Kiel has been prolonged, owing to the closeness of his inquiry into the condition of the canal, which he wishes to know from end to end before approving the programme of the opening fêtes. He has been accompanied on his tour of inspection by Admiral Hollman, Secretary of the Admiralty. The Emperor last visited Hollenau, where he ordered important changes in the arrangements.

An anonymous author has put forth a sensational story based on the Kotze letter scandal and Kiderlen-Waechter's affair with Polstorff of the Kladderdatsch. The book's title is "Im Dienste des Rothen Adlers." One of its conspicuous characters is the Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke is introduced as a nameless Prince, who is intimate with a French female spy named Saintcire.

The woman tries to earn her French pay by worming military secrets out of the Duke, and several conspicuous officers are paid richly with money from Paris for their silence as to her designs. Baron Schrader, Kotze's chief accuser, Kiderlen-Waechter, and Ernst von Wildenbruch, the Court dramatist, are introduced under names which afford but thin disguises. The book is selling like hot cakes, as everybody expects the police to seize it.

Joseph Ledochowski was arrested in a Vienna hotel yesterday for stealing coal, clothes, and jewelry. The story of his career, as told to the Vienna police and confirmed from other sources, is as remarkable as anything in recent police records. He is a Polish nobleman, whose father was exiled for taking part in the Polish revolution. He was reared in Siberia. He escaped from the convict settlement by way of Mongolia, came back to Europe by a devious route, disguised himself and returned to Russia to obtain, if possible, part of the family property. He was recognized, arrested, and sent back to Siberia.

He escaped again after a few years. He made his home among the Nihilists in Switzerland. He was injured in the great railway accident near Basel, and obtained a large sum of money as compensation, on which he lived until he went to Vienna. He lived in the Austrian capital by theft. He was in extreme poverty most of the time, often being reduced to begging in the streets. The Russian Government wishes to extradite him. The Vienna police, however, may be allowed to deal with him first as they have a long list of charges against him.

Count Taaffe, the retired Austrian Premier, has published for private circulation two hundred copies of a novel concerning secret political life in his régime. Taaffe is superintending his great dairy farm at Ellischan, in Bohemia. He is next to the largest cheese producer in Austria.

Despite the repeated expulsion of Mormon missionaries and the strictest police surveillance in Brandenburg, their favorite field, the work of proselyting goes on without interruption. Several women started from Hamburg last week for Utah, and more will sail before May.

The Trieste Chamber of Commerce has asked Austria to subsidize a direct steamship line to America.

Freiherr von Bergen, Germany's new Minister to Guatemala, will sail from Hamburg on April 14. He will take his son as attaché of the legation.

THE LIQUEFACTION OF GASES

Prof. Olszewski Claims the Credit of the Original Successful Experiments.

From The Engineering and Mining Journal, April 6.

The Engineering and Mining Journal has received an important communication from Prof. Charles Olszewski concerning his experiments in the liquefaction of gases. It would seem that Prof. Dewar, who has been so frequently quoted in connection with the liquefaction of gases, has merely followed the experiments made by Prof. Olszewski, and the credit which has been given to the former is not due him. Prof. Olszewski says that in October, 1890, he had so far perfected the apparatus which he used that he was enabled to obtain 100 c. cm. of liquid oxygen in the presence of his large class of students. In July of the following year he obtained 200 c. cm. in the presence of a large number of people, and subsequently produced 200 c. cm. of liquid air, and used it as a cooling agent in order to liquefy hydrogen. He says the construction of his apparatus is very simple and permits of the use of a steel cylinder containing 300, 500, or more cubic centimeters. He has not himself used one of greater capacity than 200 cubic centimeters, as this amount has been sufficient for all his experiments.

In 1883 he liquefied gases in a strong glass tube. Oxygen, nitrogen, atmospheric air, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, and methane, submitted to the influence of cold by means of liquid ethylene boiling in vacuo at a temperature of —150°, were all easily liquefied under a pressure not exceeding 50 atms. He also succeeded in solidifying nitrogen, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, and marsh gas and determined their freezing point, and at the same time showed that liquid oxygen and air boiling in vacuo at 4 mm. mercury do not freeze, though their temperatures were thus lowered below —211° and —220°. By diminishing the pressure of solid nitrogen to below 4 mm. mercury he obtained the temperature of —225°, the lowest ever obtained and measured. Using liquid oxygen as a cooling agent, he obtained pure ozone in the shape of a dark blue liquid easily and violently exploding.

Besides these Prof. Olszewski describes many other experiments which he carried out in the liquefaction of gases, giving the dates at which the researches were published and a description of the apparatus which he used in the work. He states that from the summary of researches which he has given it follows that the first apparatus serving to produce large quantities of the so-called permanent gases (with the only exception of hydrogen) was constructed by him. This apparatus can be enlarged at will by enlarging its parts, but without changing anything in its construction, so that it may be used to obtain liquefied gases in factories should they at any time prove of practical utility. By means of this apparatus Prof. Olszewski obtained as large quantities of liquid gases as he wanted, and they were used for the first time on a large scale as cooling agents, for instance, in his attempts to liquefy hydrogen, or as objects of scientific researches, for instance, the absorption spectrum of liquid oxygen, its coefficient of refraction, &c.

The experiments of Prof. Dewar are merely the repetition and confirmation of these researches, most of which were published several years before his corresponding investigations. His labors are really original only as to the magnetic properties of liquid oxygen; those results which are not borrowed from Prof. Olszewski's researches are developments of ideas struck out by another, as, for instance, the experiments on electrical resistance at low temperatures, which was begun by Clausius, continued by Cailletet and Bouty, and were brought ten years ago by Prof. Olszewski's former fellow-worker, the late Prof. Wroblewski, to the temperature of the freezing point of nitrogen, then several degrees below the temperature attained in the experiments of Messrs. Dewar and Fleming, who, it is true, extended their examinations to various metals, alloys, and non-metals. But the execution of those labors meets with no difficulty, for the method of getting large quantities of liquefied gases is now generally known.

CHEERS FOR GREECE'S INDEPENDENCE

After the Anniversary Mass in Holy Trinity the Consul Called for Them.

The anniversary of the Greek declaration of independence was celebrated yesterday in the Greek Orthodox Church, Holy Trinity, 340 West Fifty-third Street.

The anniversary was really Saturday, but the celebration was postponed until yesterday.

A solemn Te Deum was celebrated in the church by the Archimandrate, Agathodoros Papageorgopoulos.

The church, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, was crowded to the doors with members of the Greek colony. The Archimandrate, who was robed in gold-colored vestments, was attended by two pages, who wore long white surplices and blue sashes over their shoulders. The services were conducted after the strict Greek orthodox ritual, the responses being intoned by four male voices. The Greek Consul General, Demetrius N. Botassi, was present in full uniform.

At the conclusion of the services, the Consul General, who was in the front seat, turned and first called for "Three cheers for the King and Queen of Greece."

They were given with a will, and the little church resounded with the cheers. Then the Consul called for three cheers for the Greek nation and three cheers for the royal family of Greece, all of which were given enthusiastically.

After the services, the day being Palm Sunday, palms were distributed to the congregation. The Greeks shook off the yoke of the Turks in 1821 and declared their independence.

Salaries and Incomes of Rulers.

From Harper's Young People.

There is certainly one very nice feature about being a potentate, and that is the income that comes to the occupant of a lofty place. Besides having all his wants attended to and a large number of palaces at his disposal, the Emperor of Russia is said to receive $25,000 a day; the Sultan of Turkey receives $18,000 a day; the Emperor of Austria rejoices in $10,000 a day; Emperor William has to get along on $8,000 from breakfast to bedtime; Queen Victoria has $35,000 to spend every week. The President of the United States receives a trifle under a thousand dollars a week, but a great deal of free advertising goes with his office.

Mr. Lincoln Non-Committal on Silver.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln is in Philadelphia on legal business and will remain for a week or ten days. When asked to talk on the political situation in general and the silver and gold questions in particular, he laughingly said: "Please excuse me. I do not want to say a word on the silver question just at present. I think it is a little early to discuss that most complex and most perplexing issue."

MR. CANNON'S MISTAKE

An Anecdote of Spokane's Prominent Citizen Who Died Here.

IDENTIFIED A MURDERED MAN

After the Identification the Supposed Dead Man Appeared, and the Murder Mystery is Still Unsolved.

Anthony M. Cannon of Spokane, who died suddenly at the Sturtevant House Saturday, figured in an incident in St. Paul which was a part of a series of mysteries which have never been solved. The story was told yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times.

It was about eight years ago. Mr. Cannon was at that time the leading man in Spokane, a millionaire, and well known by every one in that part of the country for his kindly traits and his willingness to do a favor for a friend.

There had been a murder a few miles out from St. Paul, under circumstances which left no clue to the identity of the dead man or the one who had killed him. A middle-aged stranger had been found in a stock pen at the Minnesota Transfer with his throat cut. He had come to the place the day before, and seemed to be a well-to-do business man, who minded his own affairs.

The body was duly taken to the Morgue, and the detectives were on a hunt for clues to the murderer. The murder had taken place Thursday night, and by Sunday no detective had found out the name of the murdered man. Sunday afternoon a reporter for one of the St. Paul papers went to the Morgue, and as he entered the place an elderly man with long gray beard, a high white hat and a clerical-looking coat alighted from a carriage, and, with a younger man, who had come with him, entered and looked at the dead man.

For two or three minutes no one spoke, and then the gray-bearded man said: "That is the man."

He spoke a few words in a whisper to the attendant, and was about to go, when a reporter asked him who he was.

"I would rather not tell you," he replied. "Do you know the dead man?"

"I think I do," said he.

"Who is he?"

"I would rather not say."

Then he entered his carriage and was driven away. The reporter followed, and, reaching the Ryan Hotel, saw the gray-bearded man writing a message at the telegraph office.

"That man," the clerk said, "is A. M. Cannon of Spokane Falls. Everybody knows him."

Then Mr. Cannon was questioned.

"The murdered man," he said, "is an acquaintance of mine, who lives in Cleveland. I have wired to ask if he were not due in St. Paul at this time. In an hour I shall hear."

He did hear in an hour or so that his friend has left Cleveland and was on his way to Spokane.

"That settles it," said Mr. Cannon. "The man's a suicide."

Then he wrote another message to the man's brother in Spokane, informing him of the murder and offering to do anything in his power. He sent another message to Cleveland, asking if the supposed murdered man had been seen any more in St. Paul, and what valuables, if any, he had.

"At 10 o'clock to-night," said Mr. Cannon to the reporter, "come and see me, and I'll probably have more details."

At 10 o'clock, he did have more details, but they left the mystery just where it had been in the morning. He was in the corridor, laughing, and in altogether too good spirits for one who had just identified a murdered friend.

"Your story is spoiled," he said as the reporter came up to him. "I got a message from Cleveland saying that my friend had stopped at the Merchants' Hotel. I went there and found his name on the register. But he arrived Friday and the murder was committed Thursday. The Cleveland man paid his bill Saturday and went away, the clerk told me. But whoever the dead man is, he must have had a double."

Of course, that spoiled the identification. Mr. Cannon, however, took a deep interest in the case from that time on, and remained in the city until two days later, when the dead man was identified as Buchanan Moore from Iowa.

A man named Martin was arrested and tried for the murder, but was acquitted, and the mystery of the murder is as deep now as it ever was.

The arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Cannon have not yet been made. The body is still at an undertaking establishment in Fourth Avenue.

The Unknown Land of Aroostook.

From The Boston Transcript.

A Maine editor commenting on the vast resources of Aroostook County says it must be remembered that it is larger than all Massachusetts and that the two thousand carloads of lumber which the Bangor and Aroostook hauled this Winter off one division on its line was but a basket of chips compared with the timber that awaits cutting. The Bangor and Aroostook, the youngest railroad system in New-England, is contemplating building a branch fifty-seven miles long from Oakfield to Ashland, which will yield a good profit on hauling 500,000 bushels of potatoes in an ordinary season. In all the vast county there are but 55,000 people, living in scattered hamlets in clearings of the forest and in one or two towns. Not one-tenth of the acreage of Aroostook has been cleared, and there are miles of forest where possibly no white man's foot has ever trod. The railroad is developing business rapidly, but at the present rate it must be many years ere even on the outskirts of Aroostook lose the character of a wild land to which only the hardiest of pioneer populations has made its way.

A Filial Promise Kept.

From The Philadelphia Call.

One of Philadelphia's eminent lawyers, who passed away last week, had the reputation of having ridden in a street car but on one or two occasions. He was also accredited with having never once been in a theatre. The characteristics of the deceased were discussed at length the other afternoon by a number of lawyers in the office of one of them. It was asked why the gentleman in question had never attended the play. One, who was a schoolboy with him and always a friend, said: "In the course of a conversation I had with him one day in his office, he said to me: 'The reason why I never went to the theatre is that I gave a promise to my father never to go to a playhouse without his consent. I never cared much about that sort of amusement until the first engagement in this city of Edwin Forrest, and then I had such a desire to see him that I asked my father if there was any objection to my going. His answer was that he would consider the matter, but I never obtained his consent. He died three days later, which was just one week before Forrest left Philadelphia.'"

A Hopeful Party.

From The Washington Times.

There was never a time when the silver party was not hopeful. It takes about 40 per cent. of hopefulness to keep it on a parity with the dominant sentiment of the country.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Senator George G. Vest of Missouri is at the St. James.

—Richard Le Gallienne of London is at the Brevoort.

—Lieut. Gov. J. A. Chapleau of Quebec is at the Brunswick.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, is at the Savoy.

—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beerbohm Tree, and Miss Olga Nethersole are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, and Henry W. Sage of Ithaca are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington; Judge Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court, Robert Taber, and Julia Marlowe are at the Cambridge.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Second Notice.

Curiously varied and extremely uneven, the exhibition of the Academy of Design this Spring presents, nevertheless, many interesting pictures. Some of these are hung skyward, and others are not infrequently passed by because of the company they are obliged perforce to keep. A greater number, too, than usual are of large proportions.

Henry Mosler, who has recently returned after many years in France and taken up his residence in this city, sends an important canvas of formidable size of his favorite Brittany subject, entitled "The Last Moments," (118.) Much experience and careful study of this singular race of people, with their manners, customs, and dress of a bygone period, have enabled Mr. Mosler to produce results full of character, and to infuse into his work much local color. The many accessories, the peculiarity of pose and of carriage in his composition are, to those familiar with the life in this forgotten corner of France, exceedingly true. His technique, too, which has a tendency toward being somewhat brutal at times, lends itself admirably to the general effect. The life in Brittany is hard and severe. A damp and forbidding climate, great poverty, dense ignorance, much intemperance, and an utter lack of forgiveness have produced a serious, stolid, heavy, and withal brutish race. Mr. Mosler has been unusually successful in this interior, with the dying man surrounded by family and friends, in giving in an able way a truthful impression of the scene.

Another large canvas is "The Departure of the Fishermen," (134,) by Louis P. Dessar, which has received a recompense in Paris, and which displays much cleverness and no little appreciation of good color. The composition is somewhat hackneyed, but it has served as a means to permit the artist to make a certain tour de force, to exploit his dexterity of brush work, and to give a bigness and simplicity of handling that is certainly effective. In a smaller canvas, "Almost Home," (349,) the painter shows that he does not need great space to be equally forceful, and it is a question if the more modest proportions are not preferable.

On the wall in the large South Gallery hang three ambitious decorative works, by Robert V. V. Sewell, Frank Fowler, and Herbert Denman, all earnest, serious efforts, done with great care and elaborate preparation. Of these painters, Mr. Sewell with his "Bacchanals" (303) has been the most successful, for he has caught the true decorative spirit, no less in beauty of line and grace of movement than in the charm and sparkle of his harmonious color. The figures are well drawn, there is dash and vim in the action, and the sentiment is pure and refined. So much may not be said of Mr. Fowler's "Allegory," (312,) for, though the drawing is excellent, the composition intelligently managed, and the painting in parts of a high order, yet the ensemble provokes no enthusiasm, and the spectator is left cold and unimpressed. Its main fault is overelaboration, and it lacks spontaneity. The "Fountain in Arcadia," (307,) by Mr. Denman, has much to commend it, agreeable qualities of painting and of arrangement, force in the knowledge of forms well understood, and a decorative sense of color, but the result in its entirety is unsatisfactory, and the work lacks cogency.

A group of children about a table, by William R. Leigh, is entitled "New Acquaintances," (464.) The difficulties of depicting children and the problem of the figures against the brilliant light of the window have been surmounted in an able way. The work is vigorous, the subject is attractive, and the artist has capabilities that give great promise. Were the picture better placed—it is, unfortunately, too high for close inspection—it would surely attract attention and achieve popularity. Of the two pictures by Irving R. Wiles, the "Daiseuse," (341,) already commented upon at a club exhibition, is the more attractive, for in his "Dreaming" (422) he has chosen an unfortunate point of view, and his model appears to be curiously distorted.

Edmund C. Tarbell sends a broadly-painted "Girl with Ring," (135,) while above it hangs "The Tracker's Daughter," by Lyell Carr, that is forceful and possesses much character. Entirely different work by the same man is "When the Sun Is in the West," (188,) some negroes hauling cotton. Here Mr. Carr shows careful observation, and has succeeded in getting a picturesque arrangement of a familiar Southern scene, essentially American and not too frequently exploited. An emigrant "In a Strange Land" (107) is by William J. Baer, and has about it the touch or nature that makes it attractive, while the Irish peasant girl, William Magrath, "At Queenstown," (190,) have their feet upon their native heath, and are to the very life.

Two pictures by E. A. L. Henry are "Asking Legal Advice" (200) and "The Village Squire Entertaining the New Dominie," (195.) Both are thoroughly characteristic of Mr. Henry's peculiar style, and will doubtless occasion no little interest and amusement in the humorous delineation of character in which the artist has a bent quite unique. Harry W. Watrous succeeds in arriving at a phenomenally high finish in his work, a quality which he obtains not infrequently at the expense of other and more important things. In "The Widow's Mite," (361,) for example, there is absolutely no concentration, and the face, the draperies, and the accessories are no more important than is the design on the coverlet that is thrown over the baby. Nor is the woman's figure as well drawn as usual. These faults are far less obtrusive in the back view of a woman playing a violin, (261,) which is cleverly executed, if a trifle hard. "The Kindergarten," (215,) by Mary Norton, might, were it hung lower down, disclose charms of child life; as it is, one may only conjecture at its possibilities. So with the "Fireside Tales," (246,) by Verplanck Birney, and "The Dancers," (313,) by Edward A. Bell, would seem to have been treated quite unjustly.

Edgar M. Ward has one of his familiar interiors, a "Block Maker" (296,) better than usual; by J. D. Chalfant there are two minute panels, with astonishing elaboration of detail, microscopic almost, and very clever, and much in the same manner is "The Antiquarian," (276,) by E. A. Burbank. Decorative in color is "The Tempest," (257,) by Henry Prellwitz; very sunny is "By the Roadside," (89,) by F. P. Gottwald, and well painted, if conventional, is "The Shepherdess," (1,) by La Verne Butler. Carroll Beckwith's nude of "Sleep" (242) does not show great invention, though it is cleverly painted. The woman is very naked, the pose is not too graceful, the arrangement is conventional to a degree, and the dexterity of the technique does not seem sufficient excuse for the picture.

Among the landscapes, "A Stately Elm," (71,) by H. W. Ranger, commands attention, although hung indifferently in the corridor, where it is difficult to get a proper view of it. The masses are intelligently placed where they are most effective, the color is agreeable, and the picture is thoroughly honest, straightforward, and direct. Mr. Ranger's art is th

HARVARD'S 'VARSITY CREW

Changes Made in the Positions of the Oarsmen by Mr. Watson.

VETERANS GET IMPORTANT PLACES

Bullard Now Sits at Stroke and Fennessy at No. 7—Powerful Men Now More Evenly Distributed.

CAMBRIDGE, April 7.—Another radical change in the order of the 'Varsity crew has been sprung by Mr. Watson. This new order is said to be permanent, but the same rumor has accompanied every shaking up of the crew.

Under the new dispensation, Bullard has been moved from end to end, and now sits at stroke. Fennessy has followed him, and rows at No. 7, instead of No. 2. This gives the most important places in the boat to the two veterans, whereas Watson's whole theory was supposed to be to depend on new men for the new stroke. It will be noticed, also, that in this, as in other cases, the coach has no hesitation in changing a man from one side to the other, even when a man like Fennessy has rowed on the other side for years.

Back of this pair comes Hollister, moved from stroke to No. 6, and Stevenson, who was at No. 7. Watriss, Jennings, and Shepard fill the next three seats, and Damon, who has been a substitute all the year, has been put at bow.

The reason for this change is said to be that, under the old order, the bow four have been doing much more work than the others, so that now the powerful men are more evenly distributed. The new order has not been thoroughly tested, owing to the absence of Hollister. First he had a blister on his hand, and now he is ill with tonsilitis. Lewis has been taking his place.

Whatever the order of the crew, there is no doubt who will compose it. Of the twelve men who have been on the river, Manning, '95, has joined his class crew, and Webb, L. S., has stopped rowing for the year. This leaves only the eight men now in the boat, and the invalids, Hollister and Perkins. Perkins and Lewis must be considered the extra men of the squad, and the other eight, barring accidents, will sit in the boat at New-London.

Hereafter Coach Watson will not have to depend on his eyesight to find how much power a man is putting into his stroke, and into which part he is putting it. Prof. Hollis of the engineering department has invented a machine that will do it for him. Only a few men have been privileged to view the new invention, and its construction is a secret. The object which it has attained, however, is simple. It will draw a line which represents graphically the amount of power applied to an oar from the moment it is dipped in the water until it is taken out. This will show the individual faults of the men, and it will then rest with the coach to correct them. The crew men have been testing the machine, and while it is still in the experimental stage, it will undoubtedly prove of some practical value.

The new Chess Club and Whist Club, now that they are separate organizations, are vying with each other in maintaining the interests of theeir games. The Chess Club holds regular weekly meetings, to which it invites the best players of Boston to play simultaneous and blindfold matches. Last week Mr. J. Hill of New-York played twelve simultaneous games, winning nine. Southard, Davis, and Ballon scored runs for Harvard.

In the Whist Club the following couples has reached the final round of the duplicate whist tournament: A. D. Salinger and W. T. Gunnison, W. T. Denison and C. D. Booth, E. K. Hall and M. B. Jones, J. D. Arnold and E. Mellus. These, with seven other couples, are playing an invitation tournament to decide who shall represent Harvard in the matched with Yale, to be played in Cambridge on May 4. The Yale team has already been selected. Mr. Fisher Ames will umpire the match. A match between Harvard and the Boston Whist Club has also been arranged.

The Shooting Club has arranged a handicap tournament which will last through the Spring. The prizes offered are an eighty-dollar hammerless shotgun, a Smith & Wesson revolver, and a shooting coat.

The officers of the Harvard Rifles have been appointed, as follows: Captain—E. D. Fullerton; First Lieutenant—J. Bordman; Second Lieutenant—H. Bancroft; Sergeants—C. J. Tilden, F. E. Frothingham, F. Outerbridge, R. McPherson; Corporals—J. S. Francis, L. O. O'Brien, J. F. Osborn, E. D. Powers.

LACROSSE THEIR GAME.

Stevens Institute Men Working Hard for Positions on the Team.

Easter examinations being over, the absorbing subject among the students of Stevens is the lacrosse situation of 1895, and the chances of their team retaining the championship. On April 15, one week before college opens, the candidates will return to Hoboken for the beginning of the regular training, which will continue every day that week at the St. George cricket grounds in preparation for the first game with the University of the City of New-York on the following Saturday. The personnel of the team for that game will hardly form a fair criterion of the final make-up for the championship games, since many promising men, who will doubtless prove valuable acquisitions later on, will not have sufficiently developed to be of service in the first game.

The enthusiasm of the students over the game is very great this year, and in consequence an unusually large force will turn out to try for the team, making the final selection an open question until quite late in the season. The evidences are that the old players will have to hustle more than usual to retain their positions, for some of the new candidates show a surprising aptitude in learning the game, and will give a good account of themselves later on. Arrangements with President Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club are about completed, and it is positively assured that some of the important games will be played at Manhattan Field. The Harvard game will be the first one experimented on in this way, and the patronage will decide the management in further arrangements.

Manager Ball has been hard at work arranging games, and is rewarded by being able to put the finest schedule ever arranged in the vicinity of New-York. As definitely as can be settled at this date, the following games are assured:

April 20, New-York University, at University Heights; April 24, Crescent A. C., at Hoboken; April 27, New-York University, at Hoboken; April 30, College of the City of New-York, at Hoboken; May 4, Harvard, at Manhattan Field; May 8, College of the City of New-York, at New-York; May 11, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore; May 14, Cornell, at Manhattan Field; May 18, Princeton, at Manhattan Field; May 25, Lehigh, at Hoboken; May 30, Crescent A. C., at Bergen Point; June 4, Toronto, at Hoboken.

The officers of the Athletic Association have decided to hold a smoking concert for the benefit of the lacrosse team during the first month of the Spring term. The invitation from the University of Pennsylvania to enter a relay team to compete against one representing Rutgers could not be accepted, since the absence of track facilities at the grounds of the institute make the training of such a team impossible. It is about settled to restrict the football interests of Stevens next Fall to inter-class competition, since the bulk of last year's team graduate this year, and the material entering from the preparatory school is too light to warrant the formation of a 'Varsity team.

Columbia's Track Team.

The mansion at Columbia Oval will be opened next Friday for the reception of Columbia's track athletic team. There the members will eat and sleep as soon as the severe training begins, thus furnishing an additional impetus to turning out some excellent men. The men have been training for some time at the oval, and will gladly greet the opening of the house.

The athletic meet to be given on May 13, open to all amateurs, is attracting considerable attention because the plan is unique, as it allows all outsiders and collegians to be measured on a college athletic basis. H. G. Chatain, Captain of the athletic team, is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and with him are associated G. T. Kerby, '95, Secretary, and F. L. Pell, '95, Treasurer.

City College Relay Team.

Great interest is being taken by the sprinters at the City College as to whom shall be numbered upon the team to be pitted against a team from the New-York University in the relay race at the Pennsylvania games. Jellinghouse, '98; G. V. Lyons, '97; J. K. Roll, '97; Wechsler, '95; Reignan, '95; Lee, '96; and Geoghegan, '96, are the seven remaining candidates. Lyons, '97, will compete in the broad jump, and T. Otman, '96, the lad who pushed Goodman, the intercollegiate champion bicyclist, so hard at the college games last May, will compete in the bicycle race. F. Schultz will also be a competitor in this event.

The defeat administered to the baseball team last week by the Columbia nine is attributed to the miserable playing of the men who last year were the best men on the team.

The lacrosse season will be opened on April 11 by a game with Stevens. Owing to the miserable weather last week but little practice was indulged in. The suit to be worn this season will be lavender and black striped jersey, white pants, and black hat. Games with the Harvard, New-York University, and Brooklyn Polytechnic teams are being negotiated for.

No Room for Baseball Practice.

The baseball plans and expectations of the young dominies at the General Theological Seminary have been completely overturned by the erection of a house for one of the Faculty, Prof. Seabury, jutting right in upon the campus, which is used as a practice ground for the team. The baseball management has canceled all the baseball dates, and unless the team is allowed to practice away from the seminary, baseball will become a game of the past at the General Seminary. Out of respect for Prof. Seabury the students are silent on the subject.

BETTER ALL-AROUND BOAT.

How Clyde Yachtsmen Compare Valkyrie III. with the Ailsa.

GLASGOW, April 7.—The United Press correspondent had an interview to-day with a Clyde boatbuilder who stands very near Mr. Watson, the yacht designer.

The builder has seen as much of Valkyrie III. as has been completed. As to the manning of the new yacht, he said that both Capt. Cranfield and Capt. Sycamore had been engaged by Lord Dunraven, and he did not know which one would be in charge. Clyde yachtsmen, he said, did not think that Cranfield and Sycamore were an ideal team, although Cranfield was a finished helmsman, and Sycamore was a smart all-around sailor.

As far as experts who had got glimpses of the Valkyrie III. in her incomplete state could judge, she was likely to be a better all-around boat than the Ailsa. Probably she would not be quite so slippery as the Ailsa in light winds, but she would be better in a breeze. Her large displacement, combined with her heavier and deeper keel, would give her more stability. The wetted surface of Valkyrie III. would probably equal the Ailsa's, but her sail area doubtless would be less.

The fact that the Ailsa and Valkyrie III. would meet only in the Clyde regatta fortnight, the builder said, would lessen the former's chances of being sent to America to contest the cup. As the time would be short and the racing would be confined to one neighborhood, it would be easy to find excuses for the Valkyrie in case she should be beaten a trifle by the Ailsa. The weather might all be of one kind, and flukes might occur. It would be altogether very difficult for the Ailsa to establish conclusively, under the circumstances, that she was the faster boat of the two, even if she should really prove to be a little in advance of the Valkyrie III.

Lord Dunraven was exceptionally popular with yachtsmen throughout the United Kingdom. He had done so much for sport in general, and for yachting in particular, that nobody desired to see Mr. Walker, owner of the Ailsa, snatch from him the honor of contesting the cup races, to say nothing of winning from him the cup. The Ailsa, however, was not the speediest boat in every kind of weather. Although a wonder in light winds, she was not equal to the Britannia in a good breeze.

In speaking briefly of the twenty-rater Niagara, which the Herreshoffs have built for Howard Gould, Mr. Watson's friend said that the only new boat able to meet her would be probably the one building in Kiel for the German Emperor, which was only fair to Mr. Watson to say be added, that the Emperor had not allowed him to design an extreme boat, and therefore the result would not be the best that Mr. Watson could do.

Yale Corinthian Yacht Squadron.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—The following are the yachts enrolled in the Yale Corinthian Yacht Club, with their owners: Schooners—Una, T. J. McCahill, L. S.; Sloops—Awa, A. De W. Cochrane, '95, S.; Cosette, C. M. Fincke, '97; Daffodil, A. H. Whiting, '96, S.; Dorothy, R. W. Bartram, '95, S.; Ilderim, C. Vanderbilt, Jr., '95; Louise, J. W. Hall, '95, S.; Nymph, H. W. Harris, '95; Onota, R. De P. Tytus, '97; Queen Mab, H. Chubb, '95, S.; Toboggan, S. D. Babcock, '97; Trident, G. T. Adee, '95; Veto, W. A. Delano, '95, and J. C. Brown, '94; Bob, W. S. Hoyt, '96; Carrie, E. Hill, '97; Narofa, F. N. Hoyt, '95, S. Tallyho, O. H. Miller, '96, S.; Witch, G. Z. Gray, '96. Catboats—Arrow, J. D. Sawyer, '96; R. E. Morse, L. M. Johnson, '95, S.; Volsun, J. de Forest, '96.

A decision has just been made with regard to the Yale-Harvard yacht race, which was sailed at New-London last Summer. A dispute arose at the time as to the classification of the Christine, and it was left to be settled by George H. Richards of Boston. He decided that Yale won the race, and that the score stands as before—Yale 21 and Harvard 16.

STILL A TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

Lotus, Winsor I., and New-York I. Teams Bowl Close Games.

The roll-off for second place in the Harlem Republican Club tournament between Lotus, Winsor I., and New-York I., took place at the Harlem Republican Club Alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Saturday night. Lotus team defeated Winsor I. by the score of 912 to 837 in the first game. The second game resulted in a victory for Winsor I. over New-York I. by 17 pins. New-York II. team captured first prize, while second prize is still in doubt. The scores:

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
New-York II.	11	3	921
Lotus	10	4	924
New-York I.	10	4	938
Winsor I.	10	4	933
Phoenix I.	9	5	943
Winsor II.	9	6	901
Bachelor	8	6	854
Standard	7	7	917
Puritan	7	7	880
Grip	5	9	836
Lincoln I.	5	9	986
Clique	5	9	877
Lincoln II.	4	10	867
Harlem	4	10	867
Phoenix II.	3	11	862

FIRST GAME.

LOTUS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaddis	4	3	3	178
Keys	3	4	3	166
Lamb	3	3	4	163
Little	3	6	1	181
Hands	5	5	0	224
Totals	18	21	11	912

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	1	4	1	178
Roe	5	3	2	198
Howland	2	2	6	146
Eagleson	2	5	3	159
Parker	3	3	4	156
Totals	17	14	19	837

FRAMES.

Lotus	87	197	312	408	495	571	648	724	821	912
Winsor I.	77	161	268	367	488	574	639	711	769	837

Scorers—George E. Stuart and S. Price.
Umpires—James Struthers and H. Hammond.
Averages—Lotus, 182 2-5; Winsor I., 167 2-5.

SECOND GAME.

WINSOR I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bolrath	2	5	3	157
Roe	3	3	4	158
Howland	5	5	0	220
Eagleson	2	6	2	169
Parker	6	1	3	184
Totals	18	20	12	888

NEW-YORK I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	3	7	0	193
Swartz	4	5	1	201
King	1	5	4	146
Shaw	0	6	4	144
Brill	5	5	2	187
Totals	17	26	11	871

FRAMES.

Winsor I.	75	160	249	334	419	526	605	710	793	888
N. Y. I.	92	177	263	342	437	522	608	679	784	871

Scorers—George E. Stuart and S. Price.
Umpire—L. A. Stuart and F. Schwab.
Averages—Winsor I., 177 3-5; New-York I., 174 1-5.

FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF BROOKLYN

Representatives of Bowling Clubs to Hold Individual Tourney.

One of the most important bowling tournaments for the championship of Brooklyn will begin at the Elephant Club alleys to-night. Only representatives of the winning teams in the recognized tournaments will be allowed to take part. The tournament will be under the management of Thomas Curtis of the Elephant Club. The following teams will take part in the tourney: Brooklyn Bicycle Club, representing the Wheelmen's League; Philadelphos Club, representing Royal Arcanum League; Qui Vive Club, representing Flatbush tournament; Echo Club, representing Brooklyn national tournament; Salamander Club, representing Brooklyn Section A, American Amateur Bowling Union; Templeton Club, representing Kings County tournament; Bergen Hill Club, representing Niagara tournament; Manhattan Bowling Club, representing Twenty-sixth Ward tournament; Apollo Club, representing Eastern District tournament; Austin Nichols & Co.'s Club, representing Prospect Hall tournament; Osceola Club, representing American Amateur Bowling Union; Park Club, representing Cody's tournament; Prospect Club, representing Gondrau's tournament.

The schedule is as follows:

To-night, Echo, Apollo, and Qui Vive; Tuesday, April 9, Austin Nichols, Templeton, and Manhattan; Wednesday, April 10, Brooklyn Bicycle, Philadelphos, and Salamander; Thursday, April 11, Bergen Hill, Qui Vive, and Osceola; Friday, April 12, Prospect, Manhattan, and Brooklyn Bicycle; Monday, April 15, Salamander, Osceola, and Park; Tuesday, April 16, Apollo, Austin Nichols, and Philadelphos; Wednesday, April 17, Manhattan, Bergen Hill, and Echo; Thursday, April 18, Templeton, Park, and Apollo; Friday, April 19, Philadelphos, Qui Vive, and Prospect; Monday, April 22, Park, Brooklyn Bicycle, and Bergen Hill; Tuesday, April 23, Osceola, Echo, and Austin Nichols; Wednesday, April 24, Qui Vive, Salamander, and Templeton; Thursday, April 25, Bergen Hill, Prospect, and Apollo; Friday, April 26, Manhattan, Osceola, and Philadelphos; Monday, April 29, Templeton, Echo, and Brooklyn Bicycle; Tuesday, April 30, Park, Prospect, and Austin Nichols; Wednesday, May 1, Apollo, Manhattan, and Salamander; Thursday, May 2, Austin Nichols, Brooklyn Bicycle, and Qui Vive; Friday, May 3, Echo, Philadelphos, and Park; Monday, May 6, Osceola, Templeton, and Prospect; Tuesday, May 7, Salamander, Austin Nichols, and Bergen Hill; Wednesday, May 8, Qui Vive, Park, and Manhattan; Thursday, May 9, Brooklyn Bicycle, Apollo, and Osceola; Friday, May 10, Philadelphos, Bergen Hill, and Templeton; Saturday, May 11, Prospect, Salamander, and Echo.

Drug Clerk Bowlers to Dine.

The second annual banquet and presentation of prizes of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association will be held at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh Street, Saturday, April 20, at 8:30 P. M. Covers will be laid for 200 persons.

Scottish-Americans Win.

The championship game of the National Association Football League, between the Americus Athletic Association and the Scottish-Americans of Newark, drew a large crowd to West Hoboken yesterday, where a hard and evenly contested game was witnessed. The Newark men did not play with their accustomed dash, while the Americus team was strengthened by the addition of Brown, Spence, and Swimby, three new men. The Scots, however, succeeded in getting the ball through once, and won by 1 goal to 0.

The teams lined up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	Americus.
Wildt	Goal	Koch
McConville	Full back	Flynn
Dawson	Full back	Seller
McCanse	Half back	Swimby
Burns	Half back	Saggers
Macdonald	Half back	Britchford
Stevenson	Right wing	Fisk
Gafney	Right wing	Ohmar
Wallace	Centre	Spence
Higgins	Left wing	Brown
McGee	Left wing	Alces

Referee—J. Newton, Brooklyn Wanderers. Linesmen—P. Malone, Scottish-Americans; J. Ayres, Americus. Goal kicked by Wallace.

TO PLAY MANY GAMES.

United States Engineers' Schedule of Baseball Contests.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 7.—The baseball team of the United States Engineers, stationed at Willet's Point, which made an excellent record last year, will open the season on its grounds April 27. The members of the club are embracing every opportunity for practice, and Capt. Beck of the team says they will worry their opponents this season more than ever before.

The club has five dates open—Sept. 2, 7, 14, 21, and 28—and they would like to secure games for these days with any first-class teams. Harry C. Toynsen is Secretary.

The schedule of games is as follows:

April 27, Fanwood Baseball Club, New-York, at Willet's Point; April 28, Howard Athletic Club, at Willet's Point; May 4, Jaspers, Manhattan College, at Willet's Point; May 5, Brooklyn Post Office team, at Willet's Point; May 11, reserved; May 12, Edgecombs, New-York, at Willet's Point; May 18, Davids Island, at Willet's Point; May 19, Ontarios, at Willet's Point; May 25, Young Men's Christian Association of Yonkers, at Yonkers; May 26, Maroon Baseball Club, New-York, at Willet's Point; June 1, Seton Hall College, at South Orange, N. J.; June 2, Brooklyn Post Office, at Willet's Point; June 8, Fort Hamilton, at Willet's Point; June 9, Excelsiors, Flushing, at Willet's Point; June 15, Nonpah Athletic Club of Passaic, at Passaic, N. J.; June 16, Yolola Baseball Club, at Willelt's Point; June 22, Jaspers, Manhattan College, at Willet's Point; June 23, Maroon Baseball Club, at New-York City; June 29, Mott Haven Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; June 30, Edgecombs, at Willet's Point; July 4, West Point, at West Point; July 6, Fort Hamilton, at Fort Hamilton; July 7, Brooklyn Post Office, at Willet's Point; July 13, Metropolitan Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; July 14, Alert Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; July 20, Queens County Athletic Club, at Willet's Point; July 21, Ontario Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; July 27, Century Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; July 28, Volunteer Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; Aug. 3, Niagara Baseball Club, at Willets Point. Aug. 4, Brooklyn Post Office, at Willet's Point; Aug. 10, David's Island, at David's Island; Aug. 11, Excelsiors, Flushing, at Willet's Point; Aug. 17, Tee To Tum Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; Aug. 18, Yolola, Harlem, at Willet's Point; Aug. 24, Mispah Athletic Club, Passaic, at Willet's Point; Aug. 25, Ridgewood Athletic Club, at Willet's Point; Aug. 31, Tee To Tum, at Willet's Point; Sept. 1, Speedway Baseball Club, New-York, at Willet's Point; Sept. 2 and 7, open; Sept. 8, Edgecombs, at New-York City; Sept. 14, open; Sept. 15, Oneonta Baseball Club, at Willet's Point; Sept. 21, open; Sept. 22, Ontario Baseball Club, at New-York City; Sept. 28, open; Sept. 29, Excelsiors, Flushing, at Willet's Point.

CORPORAL STEVENS MADE 69.

This Score Won the Sharpshooters' Match at the Seventh's Range.

Another sharpshooters' match was decided at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening. It was won by Corp. Stevens of Company F, with a score of 69 out of a possible 70. Each competitor had 7 shots standing and 7 prone at 200 and 500 yards, respectively. One prize is given in each match, the highest score on the first entry to win.

Corp. Carnochan of Company K made a score equal to that of Corp. Stevens, but it was not made on the first entry, and therefore did not count for the only prize. The scores of those who made 65 or better follow:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	34	35	69
Corp. E. M. Carnochan, Co. K	34	35	69
Private J. T. Halstead, Co. C	34	34	68
Corp. T. D. Scobie, Co. C	33	35	68
Corp. E. C. Robinson, Co. C	32	35	67
Corp. W. H. Brown, Co. E	32	35	67
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., Co. C	32	34	66
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	32	34	66
Private R. S. Spencer, Co. G	31	35	66
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	31	35	66
J. H. Wells, veteran	32	33	65
Private C. F. Robbins, Co. C	30	35	65
Private W. P. Wainwright, Jr., Co. K	30	35	65

Park Whist Club Beaten by Albany.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 7.—The Park Club whist team was defeated by the Albany Club team last night. The first part of the game was played Friday night, the score standing tie at the close. Last night the game was resumed at the Union County Country Club, and the Albany team finally won by 6 points. The Parks first came into prominence by defeating the crack Hamilton team of Philadelphia. The Parks were then challenged by the Philadelphia Whist Club, who were defeated last Saturday in this city by the close margin of 3 points. The teams last night were: Parks—McCutcheon, Townsend, Howell, and Rogers; Albanys—Snow, Smith, Lodge, and Muhlfelder.

NOTES OF THE CHESS PLAYERS.

—The Brooklyn Chess Club held its monthly reception and simultaneous night. Edward Hymes, the intercollegiate champion, was billed to give a simultaneous exhibition against all-comers, but not enough club members were on hand or willing to encounter the visitor. Two consultation games were then arranged, Messrs. Ruth, Broughton, and Morphy taking one board and Messrs. Sauweine and Breckinridge taking the other against Hymes. In the latter game, a Ponziani opening, Hymes obtained a winning advantage, he remaining with six pawns to five and a knight against bishop. Hymes, however, manoeuvred badly with his knight, and not only lost his pawn plus, but found himself unable to prevent the allies from queening their rook's pawn. In the first game, a Ruy Lopez, the allies sacrificed a piece for two pawns and afterward won the exchange. On the twenty-eighth move the Brooklyn players offered a draw by repeating their moves. Hymes, trying to evade perpetual check, marched into a mating net with his king. The score of the performance was thus: The Brooklyn Club, 2; Hymes, 0.

—The twenty-third annual match between Oxford and Cambridge took place on March 29 at the British Chess Club. Like last year a one-game match has been agreed upon. Cambridge won the toss and had the move on the four odd boards and Oxford on the three even boards. Oxford drew away early and maintaining the lead right up to the end won by four games to three. Two of the victories for Cambridge were adjudicated by the umpires, Messrs. Lasker and Hoffer.

—A plan is spoken of to establish a definite chess championship competition of the United States. The project is indorsed by several prominent officers of local clubs. It provides that the leading clubs in the country shall be represented in a tournament by a champion. The clubs interested to be assessed to provide a trophy, the winning club to hold the trophy for one year.

—Upon demand of the leading chess expert of this city and vicinity J. W. Showalter has issued a call for to-morrow night to form a chess players' league. The purpose of the association is the arrangement of tournaments to be played at the club which offers the largest purse.

—At the Young Men's Christian Association Chess and Checker Club H. Helms played simultaneously nine games on Saturday, winning six, drawing one, and losing two.

THE BIG CYCLE PARADE

Crowds A-wheel Ride Up and Down the Boulevard.

A PROCESSION WATCHED BY THOUSANDS

Nothing Equal to It in Any City of the United States—The Coney Island Cycle Path Is Popular.

Although the weather yesterday was not propitious for the popular pastime, the devotees of cycling turned out by the thousands and were seen a-wheel from early morning until long after sunset. Longer runs than have before been taken by club parties this season were enjoyed, the destinations of the pedalers covering almost every point of the compass within a radius of thirty miles of City Hall.

Once on the road the chill atmosphere was forgotten, and save for a bothersome breeze the cyclists enjoyed their runs immensely.

In the West they say that Chicago has three riders to every one in New-York, but this information is probably a job lot, and not warranted to wear. At any rate a Chicagan who whisked along in the cycling parade up the Boulevard yesterday afternoon said he never saw the like of that constantly shifting, nervous procession. Every block between the Grand Circle and One Hundred and Eighth Street seemed to be alive with the riders, and their miscellaneous make-ups combined to form a picture for the Palm Sunday pedestrians to look upon and comment.

And the crowds that fringe the sidewalks of the Boulevard on Sunday afternoons grow in size weekly. They congregated 2,000 strong yesterday near the junction of the Circle and the Boulevard.

With the Quill Club Wheelmen on its initial run to Claremont yesterday was "Ed" Spooner, the celebrated twenty-four-hour rider. Mr. Spooner has only recently returned from a tour of Mexico and the Central States. In Chicago Mr. Spooner made a study of the popularity of cycling for a comparison with the measure generally accorded the metropolis. When asked for an expression of opinion on the subject Mr. Spooner said:

"I never saw anything anywhere to beat this great parade on the Boulevard. The cyclists of Chicago make no such show. If a comparison were to be made between cycling as noted on this fine public wheeling ground and the most popular stretch in Chicago the latter would fare badly indeed."

All sorts of out-of-date wheels were noticed in the great parade. An old "Star" and two "ordinaries" of uncertain age were on the line, and their riders seemed to be having just as enjoyable a time as the nattily-dressed bank clerk, with his nineteen-pound spidery roadster.

Among those noticed on the Boulevard were John Hunt, Robert Curtis, Bofinger, the Riverside flier; Walter S. Grand and Banker, Capt. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen, G. E. Stackhouse, "Billy" Murphy, C. E. Underhill, C. P. Staubach, R. G. Betts, F. W. Van Siclen, Sidney Bowman, Frank Waller, and Peter Golden.

Several accidents came under the observation of the police. A lady in light brown bloomers had her wheel break under her while riding in the Boulevard, near Sixty-second Street. She took a graceful tumble, but came up smiling, and a crowd collected. There were 500 persons about before the time she had reached the curb with her broken diamond-frame cycle. The members of her party assisted her, but the break could not be hastily mended, and the machine was taken to a repair shop. In the meantime the crowd pressed closer and closer to the sight of those bloomers. Apparently the wearer was unconscious of the ill-bred gaze of the curious. She made her escape on a wheel loaned by a gentleman in her party.

Among the club runs during the day were the following: Lexington Wheelmen, to Washington Bridge; Pequod Wheelmen, to Glenwood; New-York Tourist Wheelmen, to Yonkers; New-York Wheelmen, to Tottenville; Riverside Pharmacy Wheelmen, to Mount Vernon; Harlem Wheelmen, to Coney Island; Gramercy Wheelmen, to Coney Island.

The uncertain weather prevented the wheelmen in Brooklyn from indulging in any long runs, so that the cycle path to Coney Island and the roads to Bensonhurst and Sheepshead Bay were alive with them. It is safe to say that more wheelmen rode on the cycle path yesterday than any day this season. Representatives from every club were seen there, as also were riders from New-York and Jersey City.

The following well-known riders registered at Howe's during the day: J. C. Brown, William A. Bardell, G. E. Sundron, John Donelly, G. Gunther, H. Warren, Jr., and F. Schilwachter of the Monarch Wheelmen; T. A. Vernon, T. J. Roome, John M. Ferguson, P. L. Schafuss, A. H. Hockyle, and Frederick Steiner of the Carleton Club of Brooklyn; J. D. Stein and W. J. Jouey of the Kings County Wheelmen; O. J. Smith, L. C. McKeon, C. A. Rickert, J. N. Jacobs, and J. R. Blood.

The Nassau Wheelmen registered Capt. J. J. Straussell, Theodore Totten, L. S. Van Valkenberg, E. J. Hanford, R. B. Harris, Robert Sneider, Jr., E. Totten, A. Graham, B. Dubel, and W. R. Seward.

The Berkeley Wheelmen were down with R. P. Tebo, M. J. Milroy, P. Young, W. G. Zept, W. J. Tebo, and W. G. Brown. Capt. William Winter of the New-York Turn Verein Cyclers registered the following riders who traveled to Coney Island from New-York City: Edward Waly, "Max" Bernhart, "Hy" Weneka, Benjamin Bloch, A. Lippman, William Roll, O. Hiller, H. Junker, R. Rau, George Ocrander, James Boyer, John Bohne, Benjamin Klein, R. Wimmer, F. Hall, H. Hample, J. Kahl, "Hy" Harfield, and L. Buttner.

Edward White, O. H. Bratton, C. A. Martin, and Theodore Burris rode over from Jersey on a run to the Island, and registered under the Hudson County Wheelmen. There were also in this party W. A. Flack, F. L. Burnhart, C. Ryder, H. S. Brazie, "Al" Reeves, and "Billy" Teller of the Lenox Athletic Club.

The Kings County Wheelmen enjoyed a run to Sheepshead Bay, stopping on the way at Howe's. In the party were A. E. Sharpe, "Jack" Knowles, Frederick Hawley, "Charlie" Murphy, Frank Doup, Charles T. Earle, W. H. Kay, Frederick Wadsworth, W. E. Benn, T. P. Graham, George Needham, W. H. Welles, F. G. McDonald, F. R. Blauvelt, L. W. Beasley, Jr., W. J. Graham, D. McLean, E. J. Hardy, F. G. Hedge, "Billy" Roberts, F. G. Hedge, "Mont" Paige, George Stillinger, W. B. Stillwell, J. Foster, F. L. Chase, A. R. Boreum, F. R. Boreum, Jr., J. T. Beckwith, George Wingate, Hugo Wundrom, William Bonner, W. L. Valderville, C. F. Pray, J. A. Picard, L. T. Perham, "Dave" Moorehouse, C. J. Roehr, T. J. Phillips, W. H. Phillips, C. Stephens, Jr., Harry Peters, W. McKinley, William Young and wife, and Capt. Hardy of the Sound steamer Richard Peck.

Al Bader's roadhouse were registered A. H. Angell, J. C. Brown, G. R. A., Benjamin Adriance, R. D. Servoss, F. Halstead, J. G. Piodela, C. Y. Patterson, F. O. Merrill, W. W. Shaw, G. A. Van Vlect, E. W. Merereay, J. G. Brown, A. Graham, Jr., of Flatbush, George R. Hobby, Jr., Joseph H. Hobby, O. M. Edgerly, W. E. Edgerly, W. J. Chorpent, Charles Boerman, James Thawson, John Thompson, H. M. Hobby, E. D. Bushnell, T. Hovenden, E. M. Bassett, C. O'Brien of Brooklyn; G. Gunther, H. Werner, Jr., W. C. Dunn, George Reichman, A. Graham, Jr., B. S. Dubel, Smith Rynd, Warren Hoff, Theodore Miller, B. Meyers, W. H. Heyward, B. Totten, F. L. Schafer, H. Walters, J. W. Williams, F. Allison, F. Schilbach, S. S. May, H. T. Fitzel, Leonard Miller, John H. Kitchen, William Riley, Leo Ebstein.

The Crescent Athletic Club registered John A. Hayward, George D. Provoost, and C. W. Provoost.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen were piloted to Coney Island by Capt. "Bob" Smith. In the party were John Turner, J. Jay Villers, Thomas Christie, Robert Stillson, Frederick Royce, William Nash, Edward Leisgang, Bert Eckerson, C. Dennison, the heavyweight champion of the club; Charles Tripcan, "Al" Raymond, and Lynn Shankan.

Capt. Talbot and a few members of the Bedford Cycle Club took a spin to Stillwell's. Among the number were Joseph Talbot, "Duno" Graham, Frank White, Frank Potter, Wilbur French, and W. Smith.

The Quill Club Wheelmen.

The formation of the Quill Club Wheelmen was effected yesterday at the Everett House by a number of cycling writers of the daily and trade press. It is intended to make this organization one of the foremost of its kind in the metropolitan district. Two committees were appointed, as follows:

By-laws and Constitution—Frederick Van Sicklen, George Stackhouse, and A. M. Chapman.

Membership—George Taggart, W. B. McFarlane, and O. P. Wilson.

The committee on by-laws will make its report at a meeting to be held next Saturday, upon which occasion the permanent organization will probably be recorded.

Among the charter members of the club are F. P. Prial, editor of The Wheel; Dixie Hines and W. J. Morgan, of The American Wheelmen; George Taggart, of The United Press; A. G. Batchelder, the official handicapper for New-York State; George Stackhouse, of The New-York Tribune; J. C. Pemberton and A. M. Chapman, of The Advertiser; M. B. Macfarlane, of The Mail and Express; F. Edward Spooner and J. C. Wetmore, of Referee, and O. P. Wilson, of The New-York Times.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Wheelmen was held at the temporary headquarters, 1,995 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Friday evening. Messrs. John Woods, L. C. Stewart, A. McGrathy, C. H. Hauser, and Otto Zimmerman were admitted to membership. The question of securing better quarters was discussed at length, and it was finally decided that the Board of Trustees make arrangements for securing Horton's Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, until the membership got large enough to warrant the leasing of a house. A nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. C. A. Roome, A. Keone, and George Clements was appointed to select candidates to fill the offices of Captain and Secretary, left vacant by the resignations of J. Charles Berigold and Louis Koop. In the meantime, First Lieut. William F. Smith, Jr., will act temporarily as Captain and conduct the various weekly club runs, the next of which occurs to-day with Tottenville, S. I., as the objective point. The start will be made from the headquarters at 9:30 A. M., and all wheelmen are invited to participate. It is hoped that, as the club will probably meet hereafter in Horton's Hall, that the membership will steadily increase, so that by the 1st of June permanent quarters may be taken. The next meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place on Friday evening, April 19, and the next regular meeting a week later.

—David Shafer, the trainer of Sanger and Titus, is to meet T. W. Eck, the manager of John S. Johnson, in this city to-day, when articles will be draw up for the match between Sanger and Johnson. Another race, which will probably be arranged at the same time, will be a team race, Sanger, Titus, and Cabanne on one team, with Johnson and two others to be selected by Eck on the other side. This race ought to be the best race of

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; understands her duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; best city references. K. M., Box 1853, 242 Broadway.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; city or country; good references. 507 Amsterdam Av.; ring Hughes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would do waiting; one who is competent; has best city reference. Call, for two days, 94 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; private family thoroughly competent; has many years' reference from last employer. K. C., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as nurse-maid with a Newport family; will be disengaged in April; wages, $20. M. N., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a young girl as chambermaid or would take care of invalid lady; five years' city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with grown children; best city reference. 354 West 56th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing and obliging; reference from Mrs. P. Naughton, 153 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, Scotch Protestant, as chambermaid; willing to assist in the laundry; good reference. 108 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; would do plain sewing; best city references. Call, two days, at 915 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; good reference. 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; with best city reference. J. Duffy, 208 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist waitress; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, do plain sewing, or to assist in pantry; references, Marr, 109 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. Clarke, 326 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; four years last place. 1,220 3d Av.; ring Davit's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with children. 206 East 41st St.; ring Bassett's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Six years' reference from last employer. 245 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in a private family; country preferred; city references. A. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family. Seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Irish chambermaid, recently arrived. 101 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference, 190 9th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By neat, young, tidy German; understands German and French cooking; makes all soups, meats, pastry, and creams; two years' personal city references; wages, $30 to $35. 922 6th Av., second floor.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is first-class Vienna cook; husband first-class butler, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Brown, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; best references; for the Summer in the country, where a kitchenmaid is kept; not on the seashore. 26 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. H. T., 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; excellent baker; will go to country for Summer or stay in city; wages, $25; best city reference. 408 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—In private family; by Protestant woman; excellent baker; do coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. T. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; willing to go to country with city family; good baker; best reference. M. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a competent young woman in private family; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 37th St.; first flight, Room 2.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook; excellent laundress; small private family; prefers good home more than wages. 425 West 35th St.; 1st flight.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad would like to place her cook and chambermaid; she can recommend both most highly. Call, today, from 11 to 1 o'clock, 15 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city and country references; six years. Mrs. McGum, 609 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in small family; will do plain washing; prefers an apartment house; good city reference. 319 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook; private family; no objection to coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 822 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In a small private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; best personal reference. B. K., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of cooking; where assistance is given; take entire charge; best reference; city or country. M. E., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as cook, washer, and will iron; best city reference from last employer; city or country. 124 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable, competent girl as cook or to do housework in private family. 1,704 3d Av., between 95th and 96th Sts., three flights, front.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all branches; in private family; good city reference. M. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept or help given; best city reference from last employer. M. J., Box 810 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; private family; with excellent city reference; willing to go to country in Summer. Griffin, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., King's bell; no cards answered.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, pastry, bread, and biscuits; desserts of all kinds; city references. A. M., 872 6th Av.

COOK.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Apply, Monday, at 326 Madison Av.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook in private family; good baker; willing and obliging; country preferred; best city reference; wages, $25. M. C., Box 184, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. M. L., 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook in private family; would do plain washing; first-class references. E. C., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; will assist with washing; good city reference. 234 East 50th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good reference. 209 East 44th St., Brownley's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, before 1 P. M., at 1 East 71st St.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class family cook; city or country; best city reference. 329 West 37th St.; ring McMahan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; steady place and moderate wages; wages, $20. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class cook; excellent personal reference; no objection city or country. 235 East 73d St., McCue's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; excellent cook; best city reference. 211 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can give best city reference. Mrs. Welbirn, 181 Waverley Place.

COOK.—First-class; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to work by the day, week, or month; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 145 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker, thoroughly understanding the S. T. Taylor system, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. M. S. S., 945 6th Av., care of Mrs. Clark.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes more engagements by day; perfect fitter; elegant designer; latest imported styles; French systems; excellent references. Dressmaker, 243 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By competent designer, cutter, and fitter in dressmaking, children, adults, few engagements by day or week; illness cause of non-engagement. C., 101 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; Taylor system; misses' and children's clothing a specialty; wishes a Summer engagement; highest city reference. I., 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced finisher; good helper with dressmaker, in families, by the day; makes over nicely; rapid sewer; best references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; seven years with Lord & Taylor; perfect fitting, stylish dresses, made as reasonable as at own homes. Mrs. Ward Salter, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

SPRING AND SUMMER TOILETS; FANCY waists tastefully made; moderate price; short notice. Mme. Thibaud, 74 West 38th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisian dressmaker, competent and reliable, with highest city references, will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced dressmaker desires few more customers who can appreciate first-class work; perfect fit guaranteed; all new style of skirts, waists, tailor-made suits, &c., moderate prices. Mrs. Smith, 431 Park Av., near 56th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Fine Summer dresses made, reasonable, exquisite fit and style guaranteed, and Misses' street and evening gowns; also thorough dressmaker by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North German young woman; 10 years' experience, six and a half years in her last place, as a teacher of English and German languages; would like position as governess or as companion to an invalid lady. Miss C. R., Box 505 Stapleton, S. I.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family intending to go to Europe; excellent linguist; accustomed to traveling; highest references. F. K., 41 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an educated lady of refinement as governess or companion; highest references from former patrons; good home, city or country, with small salary considered. H. J., 753 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a French nursery governess, whom she can most highly recommend, having lived with her three years. Call, before 1 P. M., at 189 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By North German; thorough pianist; French, German, and English; highest references. M. S., 233 Court St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian with excellent city references. H. G., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German kindergartnerin, teaching Froebel system and elementary branches; full charge of children over four years; good references. D., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

A.—A.—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or TRAVELING COMPANION.—By an American of refinement and education; good sailor; is careful, trustworthy, and competent; highest references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 4, at 132 East 72d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a thorough woman; excellent cook and pastry cook; do entire work of flat for two; reference, E., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do general housework and plain cooking; wash and iron; small family. 148 East 46th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as first-class kitchenmaid or second cook; best city references. M. M., 545 8th Av.; no cards.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework; good reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid. 35 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; speaks German and English; good seamstress; first-class dressmaker, and good packer and traveler. E. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; speaks French, English. D., 104 West 40th St., care of Mrs. Kramer.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; good city reference. T. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and good packer; accustomed to travel; best references from Paris and city. L. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; no objection to going to Europe; best references. Jeanne, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian as lady's maid; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; to go to Europe; good sailor; best references. 131 East 40th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German with experience and first-class city references; city or country; no objection to traveling; not seasick. 348 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID or MAID TO GROWN CHILDREN.—By North German Protestant, speaking several languages; good seamstress; first-class references. K., 647 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; best city references; would travel. Call or address, Monday, 318 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; refined and very competent; best city references. A. V., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good packer; reference, S. H., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; first-class city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St.

MAID.—By capable North German as maid; willing and obliging; hairdresser, smpooling; good sewer, packer; willing to travel; good city references. 10 East 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian; good dressmaker and packer; would do light chamberwork; good city reference. L. L., 247 East 21st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady, grown children, or invalid; Protestant; personal city reference; willing and obliging; $20 to $25. Maid, 251 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By an experienced Frenchwoman as first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; several years' references from last employer. E. B., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By educated American as maid to lady or grown child; would teach primary studies if necessary; good seamstress; city reference. G. M., 201 West 25th St.

MAID.—By first-class maid and seamstress; hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best city references. 329 East 43d St.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and neat sewer; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; to go to Europe with family; city reference. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—French Protestant girl as maid to grown children; good seamstress; can be well recommended. E. Gigoux, 333 West 21st St.

MAID.—To growing children and to sew. Present employer's, 1 East 74th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; thoroughly competent; shirts, collars, cuffs; willing, obliging; excellent references; city or country. L. P., 60 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; experienced in all branches; private family; good references; city or country. M. D., 270 West 23d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; will do chamberwork and take turns with waitress in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; to go to Newport; Newport reference. M. S., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In first-class family; no chamberwork; city reference. Miss Hernstrom, 318 East 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' and gentlemen's clothes washed and ironed exquisitely by week or 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; permanent place; seashore preferred; good city reference. S. G., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; present employer can be seen Monday or Tuesday. 24 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 239 West 37th St., first floor. S. W.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; best of city reference. 790 9th Av.

Nurses.

INVALID NURSE.—Lady desires engagement to leave city for entire Summer; no objection to distance; highest references; salary small. Miss W., 37 Macdougal St.

NURSE.—By superior French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of infant or small children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Superior, Box 293 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman; wishes to make some engagements in abstractable cases, or for invalid nursing; best references from physicians. L. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced French person, Protestant, as competent nurse, to take charge of growing children or baby; good city reference. 208 West 35th St. Petit.

NURSE or MAID.—By an experienced French nurse or useful maid; speaks English; accustomed to travel; best city reference. M. H., 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By respectable North German girl as nurse in an American family going abroad; is willing and obliging; personal reference. 181 Franklin St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a refined, educated girl as nurse to grown children; good seamstress; has never lived out before; can give reference. C. K., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and MAID.—By a competent German, accustomed to traveling to Europe, as nurse and maid; good reference; never seasick. Augusta, Post Office Box 447, Englewood, N. J.

NURSE.—By an American girl; capable to take charge of baby; understands bottle feeding; good city reference. K., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German, from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years; best references. S. Warodell, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an infant's nurse who has been in her employ for four years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman; has best of city reference. Call, Monday, at 118 West 21st St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl, not speaking English, as nurse and seamstress; good reference. M. B., Box 133, Woodhaven, L. I.

Situations Wanted—Females.

NURSE.—By an experienced and thoroughly-competent American nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant, and understands all kinds of infant's food; three years' reference from last employer. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—French; for growing children; good seamstress; light chamberwork; lately landed. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE GIRL.—By a neat, tidy girl as nurse to growing children; best city reference. 277 West 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like a situation in a private family; neat hand sewing. 236 East 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; wishes few more customers by the day; children's dresses a specialty; best reference. Mrs. Joly, 27 Carmine St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Seen at present employer's, 48 West 50th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going abroad April 10 desires to place two very capable Swedish girls as waitress and parlormaid and chambermaid and to assist at table and in pantry. 303 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and can fill butler's place; best city reference. 30 West 24th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl; speaks English; in flat, as waitress and chambermaid; good experience. F. L., 142 West 24th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; take charge of dining room and can fill a butler's place; best city references. Address, Monday, M. C., 397 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork; good personal reference. 200 West 25th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; competent; best city reference. 354 West 56th St., janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. Waitress, 402 West 56th St., Fagan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant; fully competent to take butler's place. 221 West 35th St., second bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; good penman; willing to assist with office work. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; understands all branches; in first-class family; city or country; good city references; leave place on account of family breaking up house; both understand their duties. H. L., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent references; keeps silver in excellent order; valet's duties if required; highly recommended by present employer; leaving owing to family going to Europe; disengaged in a few days. Hyland, 205 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his business and will make himself generally useful; no objection to going in the country; can furnish first-class reference. C. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; two and a half years' experience in this country; six years' English reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; age, 30; thoroughly competent; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references; disengaged. C., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; French couple; speak only French; wife as good cook; man as butler and do general housework references, Paris and city. Couple, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as first-class cook and butler; understands the management of large dinner parties, ball suppers, &c.; city references; recommended by present employer. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Just disengaged; three years in last place; tall and of good appearance; employer can be seen at Holland House, Thursday, April 9. R. A., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class German; single; thoroughly competent; sixteen years' experience; city or country; can be well recommended. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a German; single; thoroughly competent; 10 years' experience; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; highly recommended; nine years in last place; lady can be seen. F. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; best personal references; city, country. Restaurant, 416 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly-experienced servant; two and a half years' experience in this country; six years' English reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London and good city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 35th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; best city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Call or address, two days, at present employer's, 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman, where footman or parlormaid is kept; town or country; personal city references. A. B., 221 West 36th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; last employer can be seen; best care of silver, &c. Saynisch, 110 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 35; just disengaged; best city reference. 377 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man in private family; take full charge of dining room; excellent city references. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; good references; three years in last place; town or country. Butler, 665 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as first-class butler; excellent city references. E. Newman, 215 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By good French cook and manager; can be seen from 10 till 1, or at home of present employer. 57 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; best personal city reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capabilities; left on account of family turning out; is willing and obliging. J. C., 6 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; sober, reliable; careful driver; 13 years' city reference will certify; last employer can be seen. D. P., 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Country, or under man in city; lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; age, 26; best reference from other side; wages moderate. J. Brown, 222 West 124th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; where first-class things are kept; eight years' city reference from one place; will be found obliging. W., 151 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 30; just landed; good driver and rider; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses; good city driver; first-class references. C., Box 157, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAND and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; has worked for him five years; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references from families of distinction, who can be seen. R. T., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged; single; experienced in care of horses and carriages; will be well recommended from last employer; country preferred. Clark, 329 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses wishes situation for her coachman, who has lived with her twelve years; can recommend him most highly in every respect. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By an experienced single man; town or country; age, 26; height, 5 feet 8 inches. J. J. G., 133 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good and careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; English; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; city reference. R. P., 26 West 44th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By competent young Swede; good reference. W. S., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; sober; careful driver; city or country. F. S., 209 East 100th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to secure a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. 31 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN.—By young German, single, (Cavalries); thoroughly competent in care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages; excellent city driver and rider; nice appearance; strictly sober; understands gardening, and fears no work; best city and country references. Coachman, 21 Beorum Place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, competent married man; no children; wife as chambermaid or nurse; will go together or separate; understands proper care of horses, harness, carriages; city or country; best personal reference. P. N., 502 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 14 years; best city references; fully capable of taking care of gentleman's establishment; last employer can be seen; country preferred. C. H., 603 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; understands care of horses, carriages; management of gentleman's country place; total abstainer; honest, willing; good references. Pickering, Oakhurst, Lakewood, N. J.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—American; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; good driver; make himself generally useful; best reference. Reliable, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Age twenty-nine; single; where thoroughly experienced young man is wanted; out of place on account family turning out horses; best personal city reference from last and former employer. Call or address T. B., 2 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 28; single; understands care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; honest and sober; three years' best reference; city or country. J. N., 400 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a first-class man; single; with the best of references from last employer; regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to the country. K. P., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; careful; experienced city driver; long experience among horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; last employer can be seen. Vietch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN, or CARE OF PLACE.—By a married man as coachman, or to take care of gentleman's country place; no family; best personal reference; last employer can be seen. J. Malcolmson, New-Rochelle.

COACHMAN.—By a German; married; no children; understands his business; first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; has 10 years' reference from his last place. William Zimmer, 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; no family; good city driver; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; first-class recommendations. J. A., 39 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; would prefer place in country with cottage or rooms; ten years' best references. A. B., 221 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By a temperate, reliable single man; thoroughly experienced; care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; careful driver; care of lawn and generally useful; good references. J., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent, single young man, who thoroughly understands the duties of private stable; willing, obliging; first-class city reference; city or country; last employer can be seen. T. M., 1,338 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; in a private family; thoroughly understanding the care of horses, carriages, and harness; last employer can be seen; good city references. M. M., 144 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-experienced man; German; 12 years' very best city references; good, careful driver; strictly sober and capable; left on account of family turning out; last employer can be seen. P. Seidelman, 347 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from. Coachman, 156 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is thoroughly trained to his business; disengaged on account of death in the family. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Frenchman; 35 years; married; no children; knows his business in all its branches; greenhouses, hotbed, fruits, and cut flowers; the wife is a good French cook; understands poultry, milk, and butter; in a good family as foreman or manager; good references from this country. E. S., 147 West 26th St.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands his work in all routine of greenhouse, gardening, fruits, and vegetables; hot and cold frames; satisfactory reference; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; wages moderate; private place preferred. Competent, 331 West 40th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical in flowers, fruits, and all kinds of vegetables; understands all the branches of the business; good reference. A. R., 348 East 20th St.

GARDENER.—Single; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; horse and cow; handy with tools; can keep everything neat around. Ready, 252 West 35th St.

GARDENER.—By a practical, experienced man in every department; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; English; married; no family; highest references. H., 1,338 3d Av.

GARDENER.—By a single, middle-aged man, a good, practical gardener, who will be generally useful. Gardener, Box 133 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and harness; can drive; willing and obliging; city or country; good city references. T. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—Understands horses, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. P. D., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business; willing and respectful; city or country; good references. J. Dolan, 109 West 53d St.

GROOM.—By young man as first-class groom or coachman; city or country; Protestant. Call, Monday, 931 6th Av., third floor. S. Stewart.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 20; understands house and carriage duties; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class references; last employer can be seen. W. A., 459 4th Av.

SECOND, USEFUL MAN or WAITER.—By young man in private family; can be highly recommended; six years' personal city reference. George, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a competent young man; 24; first-class city personal references. G. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In a first-class family; best city references; 5 feet 9 inches; a good servant. Second Man, care of Mrs. Meabe, 129 3d Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—First-class servant throughout; best references. Henry Featherstone, 129 3d Av., second floor.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; best reference from last employer. S. F., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—English; in private family; understands all kinds indoor work; good housecleaner; eight years' city reference. G. H., 757 3d Av., care of Chiar.

USEFUL MAN.—By a good, strong Frenchman, with best of reference, as general useful man in the country; understands horses, garden, and farm work. Frederick, 108 West 29th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man (24) as usefulman on gentleman's place; understands horses, gardening, lawn; can furnish best of references. King, 822 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman; temperate, reliable; understands fine horses, carriages, gardening, lawns; milk, drive; good references. T. S., Box 218 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands plain gardening and lawns, and help in table; good milker; last employer can be seen. McDonald, 340 West 49th St.

USEFUL MAN.—On country place; tend horse, cow, lawn, garden; best city references; willing and obliging. Temperate, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; 26; understands attending furnace, windows, silver; good valet; also care of lawn, roads; three years' reference. Hugh, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands care horses, carriages, and harness; good driver; milk; good reference; sober. W., 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged man as useful man in private family. Johnson, 112 East 41st St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—By a Frenchman; speaks English and a little German; competent in every respect; has traveled all over Europe; thoroughly understands his duties; best references from present employer. A. D., 23 West 52d St.

VALET.—To one or more gentlemen; in bachelor's apartments; is well up in his duties; clean and press clothes, and do other necessary work; highest references. W. L., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—English; two and a half years' reference with one gentleman in this country; six years' English; thoroughly understands his duties; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

VALET.—English; two and a half years' reference with one gentleman in this country; six years' English; thoroughly understands his duties; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

VALET—MAID.—By an experienced Englishman and wife; man as valet; wife as first-class maid; French; both have excellent references. T. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

VALET and COMPANION.—By good French Swiss; good traveler in Europe; best Brooklyn and city references. A. D., care of Chappius, 331 7th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man, English, age 25, at present employed as waiter in private family, similar situation in either town or country; first-class reference from present employer. T. P. R., 990 6th Av.

WAITER.—By Frenchman; age, 30; single; speaks English; in private family as waiter or attendant; trustworthy, obliging; best references. V. Dupuis, 109 West 25th St.

WAITER or VALET.—By a first-class young Frenchman; age, 20; highly recommended from his last place; no objection to travel; best reference. R. L., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

WAITER or VALET.—Competent and reliable; willing to travel; will be open for engagement April 15. J. E., 152 6th Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

A Bargain Sale.

From The Critic.

A special sale of silks was recently advertised to occur at a certain hour in one of the largest New-York shops, and an excited crowd of women was in attendance when the clock struck 10. A scramble ensued, which might fairly be called a free fight. In the melée a long roll of stuff got twisted about one woman's mouth, and another around another woman's neck; and what with the tugging and jerking at the two ends, there was in the latter case a narrow escape from strangulation.

A third woman, from the suburbs, who stood on the edge of the crowd, afraid to risk her life by venturing in, was suddenly struck by a piece of goods, flung wildly away by some one in the thick of the fight. She managed to keep hold of it, and it proved to be the very thing she had come to buy, but had decided to save a surgeon's services by not battling for. Is not the excitement of such a sale as this a fair substitute for the perilous pleasures of the polls sighed for by woman suffragists?

Use of the Hump.

From Harper's Young People.

There are some men in this world who can answer any question that is put to them, and sometimes when they do not really know what they are talking about they will give answers that are not at all bad. One of these persons was once a keeper of the London Zoo. He was pestered by questions, but he always gave an answer. On a recent occasion a countryman strolled in, and, after looking curiously at the camel for a few moments, he turned to the keeper and said:

"I say, mister, what's he have a hump for?"

"What does he have a hump for?" repeated the keeper.

"Yes; what's the good of it?" asked the visitor.

"Why—er—it makes a camel of him, of course," replied the keeper, after some hesitation. "People wouldn't travel miles to see him if he didn't have that hump. Fact is, without it he might as well be a cow."

The stranger departed well satisfied.

A Western Cat Show.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Felis—the cat; felicity—the cat show. The Wisconsin is not sure that philologists would approve of the last clause of this etymological quiddity. There is a possibility that zoologists who have an eye to history might disapprove of the first clause, for modern science is not quite certain that felis is the

PALM SUNDAY SERVICES

Elaborate Services in Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

DR. DIX PREACHES IN TRINITY

Palms to Commemorate the Triumphal Entry—Archbishop Corrigan Officiates at the Cathedral.

Elaborate services were held in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches of the city yesterday, the day being Palm Sunday, commemorative of the ent— of the Saviour into Jerusalem. In all the churches at the close of the services pieces of palm were distributed to the congregations.

At Trinity Church the usual solemn and elaborate services were observed. A mass of palms was arranged about the high altar and more palms were placed about the sanctuary, so that the congregation had constantly in mind the event commemorated.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, officiated at the principal services at 10:30 A. M. He was assisted by the Rev. J. N. Steele, who served as deacon. The Rev. J. W. Hill was sub-deacon and the Rev. A. W. Griffin was master of ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Steele read the Passion according to St. Matthew.

The music was of the usual impressive character, rendered by the church choir and by a choir of surpliced boys. The first rendition was Elvey's introit, "Daughters of Jerusalem, Weep Not for Me." Hymn 362 was sung instead of the Gloria. The choir gave Gounod's third solennelle and offertory, "There was darkness over the land, and at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, 'My God! My God! why hast Thou forsaken Me?'"

The Rev. Dr. Dix delivered the sermon. He took as his text, Judges i., 16, "The city of palm trees." A vision of some kind belongs to each great day in the Christian year," the preacher said. "Each is suggestive of some special gift or grace or help, as they come in stillness and solemnity or religion upon our lives, a vision of peace and rest is granted to the devout and humble-minded with the arrival of this first day of Holy Week.

"The palm as a heathen emblem says one thing; as a Christian emblem it says another. Not of war and battle; not of the palm where the races vie with one another, nor of the dreadful circle where they wrestle and strike with armed hand, seeking the mastery; of no such conflict, repulsive in feature, uncertain in issue, do we think to-day. For now, as it seems, the fight is over, and the din of strife is passing, and here the weary and sore-tried are coming into their rest.

"The palm trees, with their graceful branches, stood like a fringe around that land of Canaan which buoyed the hope and filled the desires of wandering Israel. These welcomed them to pleasant seats and long repose, as they came up out of the great and terrible wilderness. Still it is the City of Palm Trees which the Christian pilgrim sees by faith as he staggers along under his burden of trials, temptations, and sorrows, and finds himself nearing home.

"Palm Sunday was the day on which our Lord began His passion. There is another thought not so familiar. The day marks the beginning of a short period at the end of which He entered into rest. After a short sleep He arose in all His majesty and power and glory. That short period witnessed a fearful struggle which came at the termination of His earthly life—of a life that had its share of humiliation and was to close when our Lord was transfigured on the mount.

"He talked with Moses and Elias. 'They appeared with Him in glory,' saith St. Luke, 'and spoke of His decease which He should accomplish at Jerusalem.' The word in the original is His 'exodus,' and though it was by the dark way of death, yet it was an exodus, a going forth from this world to the home of His Father. And that brings to us all the realizing sense that life on this planet has its burden of sorrow and pain, and it is only by duty faithfully performed that we shall come to reap a reward in a home of peace and rest and glory."

At Grace Church, Broadway and Ninth Street, the rector, the Rev. Dr. William Huntington, was the celebrant of the 11 o'clock services. The attendance was unusually large, and the music was impressive. The surpliced boy choir had been drilled for a week previously, and sang excellently. Palms were distributed to the congregation at the close of the services.

The Rev. Dr. Mulchahey officiated at the Palm Sunday ceremonies at St. Paul's Chapel, on Lower Broadway. Palms were tastefully arranged about the altar. Dr. Mulchahey spoke on "The Passion of Our Saviour."

The interesting ceremony of blessing the palm was performed yesterday morning at the solemn high mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by the clergymen attached to the cathedral. Then there was the procession led by the Archbishop, arrayed in gorgeous vestments, with mitre and crozier, followed by the clergy, acolytes, and several of the school children dressed in white.

The palms were subsequently distributed to the congregation. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the parish; the Rev. Patrick Daly, acting as Deacon; the Rev. Thomas Daly, acting as deacon; the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, as sub-deacon, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey, as master of ceremonies. The deacons of honor to the Archbishop were the Rev. James M. Connolly and the Rev. William J. B. Daly.

The most solemn and impressive feature of the ceremonies during high mass was the singing of the Passion, which occupied nearly an hour. W. F. Pecher presided at the organ, assisted by Miss Helke as soprano, Miss Clary as alto, Mr. Kaiser as tenor, and Mr. Steinbush as basso, with a choir of fifty voices.

The mass was from Gounod's No. 3, in E flat. The Benedictus and Agnus Dei were sung by the chancel choir.

Owing to the length of the services there was no sermon. During the week there will be impressive services in the cathedral, especially Thursday and Good Friday, for which elaborate programmes have been prepared.

THE LESSONS OF PALM SUNDAY.

Dr. Remensnyder Tells the Story of the Triumphal Entry.

The Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and East Seventy-third Street, preached yesterday morning a sermon appropriate to Palm Sunday. Dr. Remensnyder last evening received into the church by confirmation and letter fifty persons.

St. James's Church, like all the Lutheran Churches in New-York and Brooklyn, was beautifully decorated with palms. In this city yesterday 1,000 catechumens received the rite of confirmation in the Lutheran Churches. Services will be held daily during this week in all churches of this denomination.

Dr. Remensnyder's morning text was Matthew, xxi., 9: "Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

Dr. Remensnyder, after describing the origin of Palm Sunday and the various customs peculiar to its observance, said: "The road to Jerusalem slopes gradually up the Mount of Olives till it suddenly sweeps around to the northward, and it is here the city bursts full upon the view. The Jerusalem of that day was regarded as one of the wonders of the world, and was incomparably more magnificent than the crumbling city of to-day. Who can describe the Divine compassion that shook the Saviour's soul at that sight? He gave way to a passionate outburst of emotion. For, says the Evangelist: 'And when he was come near, he beheld the city and wept over it, saying: If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace; but now are they hid from thine eyes, because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation.'

"Alas! how often since then have cities and individuals acted precisely as did this unworthy Jerusalem. The Saviour, too, has come to them, the Kingdom of God has been preached to them, the door of salvation has been opened wide in their very faces, and all the means and opportunities of grace have been pressed upon them, but still they have shut their eyes to the things that belonged to their peace, they have blindly refused to know the day of their visitation. And now at last the Holy Spirit is grieved. Divine compassion gives way to wrath. The night of reckoning fast closes in upon the soul. Judgments and calamities irrevocable begin to fall. And then their rejected Lord weeps, as He did at Jerusalem, seeing those precious souls, to save whom He gave His life blood, cast down from the heights of opportunity into the bottomless abyss of an everlasting ruin.

"What thoughts, then, beloved, should be stirred within us by the lessons of this returning Palm Sunday? This triumphal entry of Christ is really of a prophetic type.

"It is simply a figure of the truth that Jesus is now and ever entering by the bloody way of His passion upon the stage and sovereignty of this our world. Every mortal should note the fact that Christ is on the way. Neither can any power check His way, nor any hindrance impede His march. He comes to take the world. Conscience may ignore it; the world may be all heedless of it; our plans and wishes may oppose it, but none the less He comes. He hourly draws more nearer. He comes He hourly draws more near. He comes comes by the working of the Holy Ghost upon human hearts. He comes even by the increased activity of Satan and the ungodly.

"He comes b ythe growth of Christianity all over the world. He comes to arouse His too often sluggish Church, to cause a shaking among the dry leaves, to sift the chaff from the wheat, and to cast out those who have made His Father's house a den of thieves. He comes, too, with a heart full of tenderness for those who fall before Him with contrite penitence, who seek life and salvation through His name. He comes to point all the sons and daughters of men to the unexampled spectacle on Calvary, to look on Him whom they have pierced, and to find freedom in His blood while yet it is not too late.

"As all Jerusalem was stirred by this extraordinary Messianic entry, and every one asked 'Who is this?' so should this coming stir our torpid souls. As we see His eye turned upon us we must decide our relations toward Him. Do we, by our cold rejection, crucify Him anew? Or do we hail Him with 'Hosanna in the Highest,' and shout before Him 'Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord'?

"Do we greet Him as the Captain of our salvation, and enroll ourselves as true soldiers in His service, fighting with Him in the great campaign of human redemption? By so doing alone will we find peace of conscience and will we be on the victor's side in the great world battle between sin and righteousness?

"An important lesson of Palm Sunday is given us in the ficklenes of this multitude at Jerusalem. For the very throng which to-day sings hosannas and offers palms will in a few days cry 'Crucify Him!' and pass by with taunts as He hangs upon the cross. This is a solemn warning that if we would have constancy in our discipleship we must come with true motives to Christ. The multitude at Jerusalem looked upon Christ only as a temporal Saviour. They looked to Him to break the Roman yoke, and for revival of trade and wealth. When He disappointed them their hosannas were turned into the bitter cry: 'Away with Him to the cross!' So to-day, unless people come to Christ with right motives, they are likely to show similar inconstancy.

"Palm Sunday possesses a touching interest, as introductory to the week ending with Easter. This week should be set apart as a living memorial in His honor. It is a fitting time for those who have not confessed the Lord, who bought them with His blood, to come forward and stand before their King. The week, too, is specially fitting for the return of wandering prodigals—those in every congregation who have grown cold.

"What Divine refreshment may this week bring to us if we walk through it as through that mystic vestibule of penitential shade which conducts us to the bright dawn of the Sabbath of resurrection. May we loosen the spell of secular pursuits and set apart this week as a holy convocation to the Lord."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Pace That Kills."—Managers Rosenquest and Sanford have not yet seen the end of their court experiences in regard to the production of "The Pace That Kills" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The original case for contempt of court in playing the melodrama after the service of injunction papers last Tuesday night has been transferred to the United States court, but on Friday Judge Gildersleeve issued another order to show cause why the defendants should not be punished for contempt in presenting the play last Wednesday afternoon. This constitutes a separate cause of action, and the hearing before Judge Gildersleeve is set for to-day. In the meantime, during the pendency of these actions, the Fourteenth Street Theatre is closed, to the serious pecuniary loss of both managers and actors.

—Miss Fitzgerald's New Dance.—In addition to her regular dance, Cissy Fitzgerald will introduce in "The Foundling," at Hoyt's Theatre, to-night, a new "Gaiety" dance. Gus Thomas's new one-act play, "The Man Up Stairs," which will be presented for the first time to-morrow night, was written expressly for Charles Frohman, and will bring back to the stage Odette Tyler, who has not played for several weeks. Ferdinand Gottschalk of the Lyceum company, Charles B. Welles, and Maggie Fielding, an Irish character actress, will also be in the cast.

—Charles Wyndham's New Play.—The new play which is to be produced at the Criterion Theatre in London, the rehearsals of which were stopped recently on account of the illness of Charles Wyndham, has again been placed in rehearsal. It is a society drama, in which English political life plays a prominent part, and is by the author of "Liberty Hall," R. C. Carton. Should it prove a success in London, it will be one of the pieces which Mr. Wyndham will bring to this country with him on his next American tour.

—Grand Opera Popular.—Henry E. Abbey says that grand opera is becoming more popular every season in New-York. He was very well satisfied, he says, with the result of the last Spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, but the coming one promises to be much more successful from a managerial point of view. The subscription sale is now double what it was last year, and this indicates a corresponding increase in the sale of single-night tickets.

—The Lithograph War.—New-York managers are not the only ones who have suffered from the abuse of the lithograph privileges. Chicago theatres have been victimized in the same manner, and now that New-York managers have taken the lead in an effort to abolish the evil, the Chicago managers are following in their footsteps. A meeting of managers has been held in Chicago, and prompt action will probably be taken to abate the nuisance.

—"The Fatal Card."—The company playing "The Fatal Card" left for Chicago directly after the close of the performance in Brooklyn Saturday night. It will remain in that city two weeks, and then play for a week in Williamsburg, before opening at the Academy of Music, April 29, to finish the season at that house. The Academy, which will be closed this week, will reopen Easter Monday, with Prof. Herrmann in his exhibition of magic.

—Managers to Meet Again.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the theatrical managers of this city and Brooklyn at the office of A. M. Palmer, 29 West Thirtieth Street, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to decide if they shall be represented at the hearing in Albany on the Mullin Anti-Tights bill before the Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow. The question of stage children will also be considered.

—The Lyceum's New Play.—The cast of "Fortune," which is to be presented at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday evening of next week will include Isabel Irving, Rhoda Cameron, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Herbert Kelcey, W. J. Le Moyne, Charles Wolcott, Fritz Williams, Stephen Grattan, W. S. Hale, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Ernest Tarleton.

—New Opera for Della Fox.—Cheever Goodwin has been engaged to write the book, and William Furst to compose the music, of a new opera for Della Fox, with which she will open her next season, at Palmer's Theatre in the Fall. The subject of the opera has not yet been revealed, if it has been selected.

—Will Close Good Friday.—In accordance with their usual custom, Managers Daly and Daniel Frohman will honor Good Friday by giving no performances on the evening of that day. Both Daly's and the Lyceum will be closed next Friday night.

—Henry Arthur Jones's New Play.—"The Triumph of the Philistines" is announced as the title of the new play which Henry Arthur Jones has written for George Alexander, and which is to be produced at the St. James's Theatre in London.

—To Manage the "Trilbys."—William A. Brady has arranged with James W. Morrissey to act as general manager of all the "Trilby" companies, which he is organizing to take the road this Spring, according to his contract with A. M. Palmer.

—"My Official Wife."—Archibald Gunter's play, "My Official Wife," is to have a London production. The English rights have been secured by Edmund Routledge, who is making preparations to present the piece at an early date.

—John Drew in Harlem.—John Drew will play his first engagement in Harlem during the week of April 22, at Hammerstein's Opera House. He will probably be seen in three of his plays during his season.

—Mr. Goodwin Wants Plays.—Nat C. Goodwin has contracted with Augustus Thomas, Henry Guy Carleton, Mrs. Pacheco, and Madeline Lucette, to write new plays for him for the coming season.

Come early this week if you can. If everybody comes Saturday and wants his suit for Easter Sunday, we can't do all the necessary altering within that time. This is said in your interest as well as ours: we think enough of our clothes not to want 'em spoiled; we want you to have your full money's-worth.

Light overcoats: $10 to $30.

Derby: $3—but there's no hurry about that; the fashionable styles—all of 'em—are waiting to be picked out.

Patent-leather shoe: $5.

Underwear to fit long-and-short-arm men and slim and stout men.

Two new gloves for this season: slate and tan suede. Dainty, well-made, meant for dress, not for tally-ho driving, $2.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TO SAVE HISTORIC SPOTS

An Association That Will Foster Patriotic Sentiment.

MANY PLACES MAY BE ACQUIRED

Andrew H. Green's Idea for the Purchase of Interesting Spots Will Be Carried Out.

The Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, as told in The New-York Times, effected an organization Saturday at the office of Andrew H. Green, under the incorporating law, which is Chapter 166 of the Laws of 1893.

Mr. Green, Gen. Horace Porter, John M. Francis of Troy, Henry E. Howland, William H. Webb, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, Edward P. Hatch, and Walter S. Logan were present, and the other Trustees, who could not attend the meeting, are Samuel D. Babcock, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, George G. Haven, and Elbridge T. Gerry. The officers chosen were: President—Andrew H. Green; Vice President—John M. Francis; Treasurer—Edward P. Hatch; Secretary—John Winfield Scott.

The association was formed to preserve historic spots in New-York State, improve and adorn picturesque places, and so to foster patriotic sentiment and educate the public taste in the beautiful in nature—in a word, to stay the hand of the iconoclast and shield beauty spots from pollution, encroachment, or destruction.

The existence of the association is due to the public spirit, patriotism, and artistic instinct of Andrew H. Green, who in January sent a memorial to the Legislature, in which he said:

"Within the domain of the State, from Montauk to Chautauqua and from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence, are numerous places memorable by conflicts during the half century of the French and Indian wars of the Colonial era, and others by the more recent stern conflicts of the Revolution. While patriotic sentiments and traditions still keep alive the memory of these events by which we are what we are, the visible evidences that are an essential aid to preserve them for coming generations are fast disappearing. Turning to more peaceful scenes, we find within the boundaries of the State a remarkably varied topography, comprehending landscapes of world-wide celebrity, as well as localities of deep interest and of peculiar beauty. There readily recur the catalogue of its majestic rivers and its incomparable lake areas, its mountain surfaces, its unparalleled water spectacles, its picturesque islands, and its extensive ocean shores alternating with beetling cliffs, beaches where the billows rise and sink, and shifting dunes whirled about with every gust of rugged wings. Areas of primitive natural beauty are being seized upon for private uses and for profitable enterprises that are not unlikely to exclude the public from their enjoyment, and especially is this the case in the vicinity of the large cities. It would seem a fitting time that conservative methods be devised by means of which objects of historic value, localities where patriotic struggles have taken place, where peculiar natural scenery obtains, or made interesting by association with illustrious personages, should be rescued from the grasp of private speculation and preserved for public enjoyment as subject to such restrictions as make for the public pleasure. The State has already entered upon a somewhat similar policy in the acquirement of the Niagara reservation and the Adirondack forests. To this end I would respectfully suggest a continuing organization of suitable, and trustworthy, respected and well-known citizens, selected without reference to political predilections, upon whom should be conferred adequate power and authority.

It not infrequently occurs that an individual or a number of persons desire to establish a memorial of a friend or a relative, or of some especially worthy example or event. What more fitting than the conveyance to an organization especially created to take charge of it, of some area of land or common of striking characteristics for public use or improvement, accompanied with sufficient pecuniary means to insure its proper care? Of the sixty counties of the State there is not one without some area or object which public interest, local or more general, is not enlisted in a greater or less degree, and not a hamlet where a spirit of patriotic sentiment may not be developed by a judicious movement to preserve the memorials and traditions of the past and to save them from effacement and disfigurement. It is hoped that the authorities in charge of the important topographical survey of the State now in progress by the united agency of the State and of the National Government will take pains to indicate on their maps places of historic interest and of attractiveness. It cannot be but that the intelligent administration of these objects and areas will tend to quicken a spirit of patriotism to act as an example and stimulus to a higher standard of care of public grounds in the villages and towns throughout the State, and to cultivate attachment to localities, a most desirable influence to be fostered.

The act of incorporation enables the incorporators to purchase, take, receive, and hold by gift, grant, device, bequest, or otherwise in trust or property, real or personal estate for the uses and purposes of the corporation, the value of which, exclusive of that belonging to the State, shall not exceed $1,000,000. Other provisions of the law are:

The objects of said corporation shall be to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the State, hold real and personal property in fee or upon such trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and said corporation, and to improve the same, admission to which shall be free to the public under such rules for the proper protection thereof as said corporation may prescribe, and which said property shall be exempt from taxation.

Said corporation shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs from time to time, report to the Legislature by bill or otherwise such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it was created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for similar purposes as those intended to be accomplished by this act, whenever the object to be secured or purpose sought to be accomplished is within the jurisdiction of this and any other State or can only be attained by such joint action.

Neither the Trustees nor the members of the corporation are to receive compensation or to have pecuniary interest in any contract relating to its affairs. The corporation is not permitted to have any capital stock, but may employ and discharge employes and decide on their compensation.

The project to establish the association was discussed by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Gen. Porter is President-General. He believes that owners of historic lands in the State will place them under the control of the new society, which will have members in every part of New-York, who will stimulate sympathy with the objects of the incorporators. Private subscriptions will supply the funds necessary to the business organization of the society, of which Mr. Green is President.

SUMMER BLANKETS AND TRAVELING RUGS.

We have just opened our full line of fine California Summer Blankets, which we shall place on sale to-day, April 8th, at the following prices per pair:

Single Bed Size, at $2.75, $3.75, $4.75 and $5.75 each.

Size for 3-4 Beds, at $3.75, $4.75, $5.75 and $6.75 each.

Size for Double Beds, at $4.75, $6.00, $7.25 and $8.50 each.

Size for extra large Beds, at $5.50, $7.00, $8.50 and $10.00 each.

These quotations show an average reduction of 25% from last year's prices.

TRAVELING RUGS

Direct from the maker, an extensive assortment, in the newest styles, at $2.50, $3.75, $5.00, $6.00 and $8.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

What About Carpets?

We have all the principal makes, and don't push any one make; we let you take your pick as to make and pattern.

WE SELL AND GUARANTEE ONLY THE BEST.

THERE ARE OUR

Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets

For wear, we think them above all others. They are real "beauties"! Many new designs to select from.

Here You Are!!

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS FROM 50c. TO 65c. PER YARD.

New Weave, Extra Super Ingrains, IN EFFECT JUST LIKE A BRUSSELS. At 49 CENTS per yard.

MATTINGS? WELL! WELL!! WELL!!!

"WE CAN BEAT THE WORLD!"

Some patterns as low as $3.00 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS

Fine Fancy Japanese Patterns, with cotton and trout-line warps, at $5, $8, upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

COMMISSIONER WHITE'S DISCOVERY

A Bill That Proposes Extraordinary Amendments.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, is carefully watching the bills presented in the Legislature. He believes he made an important discovery on Saturday.

A bill presented by Senator Coggeshall and Assemblyman Nixon is entitled "An act to amend the transportation corporation law relating to the supply of water of cities, towns, and villages."

Regarding this measure, Commissioner White says:

"The amendments proposed are extraordinary. I do not think that the people generally understand how dangerously great are the powers of Water Commissioners or other officials performing the same duties. Under the General Transportation act in question, these officials have the power to contract in the name and on behalf of the cities with any company incorporated under such act for the delivery by such company of water through hydrants for the extinguishment of fires and generally for any public purposes.

"Neither the Mayor nor the Common Council is a check on the exercise of such authority. On the contrary, the act makes it mandatory that the amount of money necessary to be paid shall be annually raised as a part of the expenses of such city or town, and that such contracts shall be valid and binding upon such town, village, or city. The only safeguard, apart from the limit of cost, that remains in the act is that the term of the contract shall not exceed ten years. An amendment is introduced for the sole purpose of wiping out that limit, and it specifically adds these words:

"'But in cities of the first and second class, the local authorities now having the power to provide for a supply of water may make contracts for such time as they deem necessary for the best interests of the city.'

"Should any such provision become law, the Commissioner occupying this chair could bind the City of Brooklyn forever by a contract with any of the smaller water companies which have plants either in the territory recently annexed to the city or in territory adjoining it. The only limit would be that such contracts should not impose a tax greater than two and one-half mills. That would limit him to the sum of $125,000 annually on each contract."

The Inner Life of New-England.

From The Boston Transcript.

The London Spectator says that the poems of John Tabb "show the growing richness of the inner life of New-England society with singular force." As these poems are published in Cornhill, Boston, that is a very natural mistake; but Father Tabb lives in Baltimore.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Wardrobes and Chiffoniers.

As they look: Many show rich carvings; some, plainly finished, owe their beauty to the handsome woods; all have an appearance of solidity and durability.

As they are: Convenient and lasting, other qualities are made subordinate; ornamental, both in style and finish; made of the best woods—mahogany, maple, birch, oak, walnut.

As they sell: Our prices, owing to the fact that we are manufacturers, are so low that they enable the most economical buyer to purchase furniture of high grade.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45 and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday.

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, and NEW-JERSEY, rain, increasing easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, cooler in southeast portion, increasing easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, rain, cooler Monday evening, easterly shifting to northerly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, winds shifting to northerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, cooler increasing southerly, shifting to westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except showers in the eastern portion, winds shifting to southwesterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, fresh southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, westerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northwest portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and OHIO, showers, cooler, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, cooler in eastern portion, warmer in extreme western portions, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds, becoming variable. INDIANA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, colder in southeast and warmer in extreme northwest portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler in southern, warmer in northern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer Monday evening, northerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in eastern and southern portions, winds shifting to southerly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, generally fair Monday, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Savannah. The storm central over Eastern Kansas Saturday evening has moved eastward over Kentucky, carrying the rain area to the Middle and South Atlantic States. Rain has continued in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the lake regions. The temperature has risen in New-England and over the Western States, and has fallen in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Rain is indicated for the Atlantic coast States, the Ohio Valley, and the eastern lake region. In the Mississippi Valley and the Western States fair weather will prevail Monday. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Georgia—Resaca, 2.15; Adairsville, 2.03; Tennessee—Rockwood, 1.71; Alabama—Valley Head, 2.04.

The Simple Inscription.

From The Boston Transcript.

The inscription on the Runic cross over the grave of the late Prof. Horsford at Mount Auburn needs no translation, for it is in English, but it is so skillfully carved and the words so separated by ornamentation as to have the appearance of a Runic inscription. It is as follows: "Eben Norton Horsford. July 27, A. D. 1818. January 1 A. D. 1893."

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Easter Attractions

EASTER NOVELTIES IN TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Special Display This Week.

Elegant Assortment

TRIMMED BONNETS, ROUND HATS, TURBANS, and TOQUES,

Imported and from our own workrooms.

POPULAR PRICES.

Special Attention is directed to Our Collection of

Children's Trimmed Hats,

Choice Shapes, Rich Trimmings, all Colors,

2.98 to 8.00.

2,000 Dozen

UNTRIMMED HATS,

Neapolitans, Chips, Fancy, and Mixed Braids,

65c. each; worth 1.25.

GLOVES.

Four-button Kid Gloves, Self and Black Embroidered,

98c. pair; worth 1.25.

Four-button White Kid Gloves, Black Embroidery,

65c. pair; worth 1.00.

Eight-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves,

95c. pair.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN Ladies' and Children's Gloves FOR EASTER.

POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND DISPLAY

Fancy and Coaching

PARASOLS,

including all the latest NOVELTIES in CHIFFON and LACE EFFECTS. All the newest shades in CHANGEABLE SILKS, and a fine assortment of GROS GRAIN and SURAH SILKS, plain or with Ruffles.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

Parasols.

Umbrellas.

SPECIAL.

26-inch fine Twill Gloria Umbrellas, elegant assortment of Imported Natural Sticks, Paragon frames,

98c.; worth 1.50.

26-inch Umbrellas, in All Silk Union Taffeta and Twill Serge, Black, Blue, Brown, and Garnet shades. Fine assortment of Dresden Ivories, Crystal, and Silver and Gold trimmed Natural Sticks,

1.95; worth 3.75.

Men's Neckwear.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

EASTER NOVELTIES,

Comprising the newest designs and shapes in Teeks, Four-in-hands, Elysees, and De Joinvilles, at

45c., 65c., 85c., 1.00 Each.

LADIES' CAPES.

Short Velvet Capes, ribbon ruching and streamers, lined throughout with Taffeta Silk,

4.98 Upward.

Fancy Silk Capes, trimmed with Ribbon and Laces, lined with fancy Silks,

7.98 Upward.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, single and double, tailor made, Braided, Beaded, and Lace trimmed,

4.98 Upward.

Imported Novelty Capes in Velvets, Silks, and combinations of cloth, &c., trimmed with Chiffon, Spangles, Beads, Lace, &c.,

14.98 Upward.

LADIES' JACKETS IN

Coverts, Kerseys, Cheviots, and Whipcords, new shapes, extreme sleeves,

4.69 Upward.

SPECIAL.

Imported Jackets.

Novel shapes, finest materials, light and dark colors, lined throughout with Twill Silk,

11.98;

Regular Price, 22.50.

SPECIAL SALE

COLORED VELVET RIBBONS

AT HALF PRICE.

SOLD THEIR HOME FOR CHARITY

Priests of St. Benedict's Will Still Be Missionaries Among Colored People.

The Rev. John E. Burke, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Benedict the Moor, 120 Macdougal Street, states that there is no thought of abandoning the mission work among the colored people, which was the principal object of founding the church. In order to meet the needs of St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, at Rye, and to provide clothing for the children, Father Burke has sold the parochial residence, 120 Macdougal Street, and is going to rent a little house at 217 Bleecker Street, in which the priests will live, immediately after Easter.

Father Burke said: "The only thing that could force me to give up the struggle would be the setting apart of St. Benedict's Church exclusively for colored people. It is notable that St. Benedict's has done nothing to emphasize the color line. At the mission given recently by the Dominican Fathers, white and colored persons filled the church. The races came togeher in the relationship that should exist before God.

"I request the charitable people of New-York to assist me in the hard task of caring for the 175 children in the home in Rye."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Umbria from Liverpool.

A.—S. H. Ackerman.—B.—Mrs. L. Barclay, the Rev. F. J. Barrett, Miss Beeton, L. J. Bennett, Thomas Bilsborough, James S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Bowdoin, L. J. P. Bowley, Montgomerie Boyle, Mrs. Montgomerie Boyle, A. E. Braddell, Miss E. M. Browne.—C.—John Campbell, Mrs. M. E. Chaffee, Col. W. L. Chase, M. Chauncey, Mrs. Chauncey, Mr. Christie, Miss Margaret Christie.—D.—Stuart Dunn.—F.—John C. Forster.—G.—Mrs. H. J. Gosling.—H.—William Haas, W. P. Hanna, Mrs. Charles Hayes, Jacob Heymann, Mrs. J. A. Hitchcock, T. G. Holt.—K.—R. K. Kelley, G. A. Kirk, Lawrence Kirk, Mrs. Kirk.—L.—John Lane, Richard LeGallienne, Thomas Lockhart, Mrs. Lockhart.—M.—John Martin, Dr. Francis C. Martin, J. Alexander Masters, Mrs. Michaelides, J. H. Middleton, Oswald N. Miles.—N.—Henry Nash, Norman J. Nasmyth.—P.—Robert Paterson, T. J. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, W. W. Pierce, R. H. Pollock, J. M. Prendergast.—R.—F. W. Reid, H. Houston Ross, Norman W. Russ, Joseph B. Russell.—S.—Dr. A. W. Shields, Mrs. Shields, Thomas Sinclair, Warren B. Smith, Miss Ethel Smith, Francis H. Stirling, Mrs. A. Stirling, Miss Stirling, E. A. Strauss, Francis Sudbury.—T.—Robert Taylor, Henry Thompson, A. W. L. Trotter.—V.—Mr. Valdani, H. B. Vercoe, H. G. Vercoe.—W.—R. Walker, Joseph Walworth, H. C. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. M. W. Watson, S. J. Williams, Mrs. Williams, F. Woods, Mrs. Woods.

On La Normandie from Havre.

A.—The Rev. Joseph Abraham, Mrs. Marie Abraham, G. Antoine, Mrs. Antoine.—B.—Mrs. Bosshardt, Mrs. Joseph C. Butler, Miss A. Butler, Mr. Benoit, Mrs. Benoit, Miss Blood, F. Ballut, Mr. Brainard.—C.—Mr. Chassagnon, Mrs. Chassagnon, l'Abbe Cassgrain, Miss MacCaleb.—D.—Col. T. Ayrault Dodge, Mrs. Ayrault Dodge.—E.—Darville des Essarts, Mr. Everett.—F.—Mr. Fleury, Mr. Fuller.—G.—Daniel Goehler, Mrs. Goehler, Miss Leonore Goehler, Miss Ida Goehler, Mr. Gunther.—H.—Mr. Hurel, Miss Hunt.—L.—Xavier Lombard.—M.—Mrs. Westcott Milendy, Miss Marguerite Milendy.—O.—Garcia Ouron, Mrs. Ouron.—P.—Olympio Pitanga.—R.—H. Renouf, Mr. Revell.—S.—Mr. Strakian, A. H. Scribner, Mrs. Steene, Mrs. Sinnott, Miss Sinnott, Miss Sinnott, Sisters' Agnes Albertine, Noel de l'Arsene, Noel de l'Armand, Noel de St. Cyr, Noel de St. Augustin, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Stelling, Mr. Stamm.—T.—P. Taconet.—V.—A. Verzasconi.—W.—W. E. Wild.—Y.—Mr. Yoscarya.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Charles Schultz, the eleven-year-old boy who was run over by a Second Avenue car on Saturday afternoon, will have to have his right leg amputated. Even then his chances of living are small.

—Dr. Ives of Philadelphia will deliver a lecture in the Law Building of Columbia College at 8 o'clock this evening. His subject will be photography in colors.

Brooklyn.

—George Herferth, thirty-four years old, of 75 Spencer Street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, in the cellar of his home, yesterday. His mother, who is an invalid, heard the shot, and notified her husband, who discovered his son dead in the cellar. He had been drinking heavily for two years. He was formerly a policeman, and attached to the Vernon Avenue Precinct. He was dismissed for intoxication.

—At the Hamilton Club on Tuesday evening a complimentary dinner will be given to the commanding officers of the First and Second Brigades, in acknowledgment of their services in Brooklyn during the strike. Mayor Schieren and the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends will also be guests on the occasion.

—The Republican County Committee of Kings County will meet at the Johnston Building, Tuesday evening. It is expected to be a lively meeting, as the Committee on Organization will make a report on the contests in the Sixth and Eighth Wards.

—Fred Guss of 415 Pearl Steet was arrested Saturday night on the charge of stealing brass fixtures worth $50 from the factory of ex-Senator James W. Birkett, at 351 Pearl Street.

—The public schools in Broo

Monday
April 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

AGREE WITH THE SEVENTY

Plans for Baths and City Conveniences Widely Approved.

STEPS TO AID IN THE PUBLIC GOOD

Opinions of Prof. Chandler, Dr. G. F. Shrady, Prof. Thomas, Cyrus Edson, and Engineer Wingate.

Distinguished physicians, scientists, and sanitary experts have expressed to reporters for The New-York Times their approval of the plans of the Committee of Seventy for the establishment of baths, lavatories, and conveniences throughout the city.

Among those who gave the plans their indorsement were Health Commissioner Dr. Cyrus Edson, Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia College, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, and Charles F. Wingate, consulting sanitary engineer. These men all have special knowledge and experience on the subject.

Prof. Chandler was formerly President of the Board of Health. He is Dean of the Faculty of the Columbia College School of Mines. In 1866, on the invitation of the Metropolitan Board of Health, he made a scientific study of the sanitary questions affecting the health of New-York City. He is well known among the people at large, among other reasons, for his labors in preventing the adulteration of milk and food, for his sanitary improvements to the markets, and for his plans for improved tenement-house construction and sanitation.

"I am in favor," said Prof. Chandler, "of the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy in regard to baths, lavatories, and public conveniences. We need a little different state of public sentiment on this subject in this country.

"There is too little sentiment here against robbery, extortion, swindling, and all kinds of dishonesty. On these subjects, we are altogether too callous, until our public business and our city become full of corruption. We pay too much attention to keeping the outside of the platter clean, leaving the inside to take care of itself. If there was among our people less prudishness and more horror of real filth, this would be a much healthier land.

"There has been too much prudishness on the part of the public. The present conveniences in New-York are in very bad condition, because they are not well taken care of.

"I favor the plan of ladies' chalets and special conveniences for men, arranged in conjunction with stores and booths, as outlined by the sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy. The idea of charging a fee is a good one, as is the plan for combining lavatories with the conveniences.

"People, as a rule, do not like to go under ground, but if underground conveniences were well lighted and carefully looked after they would be all right, and would be much more out of the way than if they were placed on the surface. The conveniences could not be connected with the sewer if they were put too deep under ground.

"The plans for small public baths throughout the city is an excellent one. The city, I should think, would find it better to buy a lot of ground here and there and put up its own baths and have lavatories and conveniences connected therewith. The recommendation of spray baths is excellent. They do not require much water, are economical and agreeable and efficient, and can be expeditiously used.

"If there is room enough in the basements of the schoolhouses, there could be no objection to equipping the schools with baths for the scholars and for women.

"As is recommended by the committee, all of the public buildings should be provided with public lavatories.

"It will pay to have all of these places nice and clean, well built and fitted out, and carefully attended to.

"We owe it to the community to provide lavatories, baths, and conveniences for the tenement-house districts. We complain, when using the elevated roads and other public means of transit, that the lower classes are not clean, and yet we give the lower classes no means of keeping themselves clean.

"Everybody would profit by a system of public baths, lavatories, and conveniences. There should be a very considerable number of the latter, scattered over the city. They should be self-supporting, but necessitous cases should be relieved."

Health Commissioner Cyrus Edson, formerly Chief Sanitary Inspector of the department, has had large experience with sanitary questions. He was a member of the Tenement-House Committee. That committee recommended public baths in the tenement-house districts.

"I am in favor of a system of public conveniences, baths, and lavatories," said Commissioner Edson. "The necessity for the system is very great. The reasons for it are, of course, those based on public decency, as well as hygiene. In foreign cities are to be found, in this line, and the practical application of the convenience afforded by this system must strike all who visit the cities abroad.

"It is a good plan to make the conveniences self-supporting, charging a fee for their use.

"From the standpoint of public health, hygiene, and decency, this would be a good thing. The nuisances directly caused by the lack of such facilities are of very considerable magnitude, and, as is known to physicians, the danger to the health of individuals is very considerable. A small fee ought to be charged for the use of some of the conveniences, but the majority of them should have ample free facilities, and they should be carefully guarded, both from a sanitary and police point of view. There should be constant attendance.

"I favor the plan of providing separate buildings for the conveniences, in the parks and other places. A part of the building could be rented for store, or booth, as suggested. I think the conveniences should be on the level of the ground, for if they were underground they would be hard to ventilate, as a rule, and the fall to the sewer would perhaps not be sufficient. If placed underground, some system of forced ventilation should be adopted.

"Conveniences should be placed at the entrances of the parks, and at the intersections of the main thoroughfares. The city could lease a room in the basement of a building at or near the street corner, in various places throughout the city. A part of the room could be leased for boot blacking or cigars, for millinery or notions; a moderate fee would be charged, and there would be lavatories and conveniences combined. They could readily be made self-supporting. Even if not they would be appreciated by the public and the taxpayers.

"I think it would be a good plan to have baths—spray baths—in the basements of the public schools. Care should be taken to have the baths completely isolated from the school building, they should be thoroughly ventilated, and if women are to use the baths as well as the pupils, there should be separate entrances.

"Small public baths in the poor districts were recommended by the Tenement-House Committee.

"All of these things are a much-needed municipal improvement.

"One great point in favor of public conveniences would be that they would be as the committee suggests, an antidote for the saloon. They would be a good thing, in that they would keep a certain number of people from using alcoholic beverages by keeping them out of the places of temptation. The average man who uses the saloon feels under obligation and buys a drink."

Charles F. Wingate said: "I approve of the establishment of a system of conveniences, lavatories, and baths in New-York.

"There is a great need for public conveniences among all classes of people. Our failure to supply them illustrates a great deficiency in the administration of the affairs of the city. The trouble is, we spend money for the classes, and not for the masses. This is a thing that concerns the masses. The present conveniences in our parks and public buildings are contemptible. I except only some in Central Park. Conveniences must have warmth.

"They could be made self-supporting. I came near fitting up a basement down town recently, as an experiment in this direction.

"The conveniences should be fitted up in the best style, even in the tenement districts. The finer and more desirable they are, the better they will be cared for. They should be lined with tile, or preferably with enameled brick, should be well lighted and well ventilated. The present conveniences at the ferries do not deserve the name.

"I do not think our city is so crowded for room as to render it necessary to put the conveniences under ground. London is neither so cold nor so hot at times as New-York, and underground conveniences would be a greater problem here than there. It would be difficult here to keep underground conveniences in proper condition.

"There would be no trouble in making conveniences self-supporting. The basements of large office buildings down town are well adapted for this purpose. It is altogether a question of light, ventilation, and warmth, with conveniences.

"There are already enough conveniences in our parks for women.

"I want to criticise severely the accommodations for women in the elevated stations.

"In the tenement districts I would clear out all the rear buildings in every block, first, for light, and second, to make way for a building to be used by the tenants of the block as a washhouse, lavatory, and public convenience, and for the cremation of garbage.

"I am utterly opposed to any outdoor plumbing in any kind of house, and I trust the courts having decided that water is necessary indoors, will go further and forbid the use of outdoor plumbing.

"On moral grounds, and on grounds of common decency, and as an antidote to the saloons, there should be a system of public conveniences. I have found that in public institutions the best plumbing is taken most care of. So, there should be economy in the fitting up of the conveniences.

"I am in favor of baths through the city. It is a popular delusion that the masses of the people do not want to wash. It is a fact beyond question that the masses are quick to use warm baths whenever they have the opportunity. In the tenement houses, as a rule, there are no boilers and no facilities for warm baths.

"There should be baths in the basements of the public schools. All public buildings should be equipped with conveniences and lavatories."

Similar views were expressed by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, professor emeritus on the Faculty of Columbia College.

"I think public conveniences," he said, "should be scattered all over the city. The necessity for them is urgent, and has been so for years. In Paris, conveniences are to be found on all thoroughfares, and they lead thus to no show of impropriety.

"As to charging a small fee in the ordinary public convenience, I don't think it ought to be done. Why should they be self-supporting? New-York is a rich city and can afford to support a system of free conveniences. They should be put at the disposal of all at the expense of the city. It would greatly increase the expense to have the conveniences under ground. They could be put above ground for one-tenth the money.

"We should be educated up to the proper public sentiment on this subject. Maudlin sentiment ought to be removed by proper education. There are places, of course, where conveniences could and should be put under ground. In Paris, the conveniences are largely supported by the advertisements on the walls. I am in favor of ladies' chalets. They should be constantly supervised, and a small fee should be charged. I also favor combined conveniences and lavatories for men. The whole proposition is a move in the right direction. I think the absence of this movement until now is a reproach and shame to New-York, extending back for half a century. The Health Board should control these places, and the city should own and lease them.

"Public baths for the poor are very essential, not only in Summer, but also in Winter. But in New-York we need public baths only for the poor. Few of our private houses are without bathing facilities. Free baths for the poor are very necessary. They should be scattered through the city, and chiefly through the tenement districts. I favor spray baths, and I also favor baths in the basements of public schools."

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, said: "There is strong need for a system of public conveniences, baths and lavatories, in New-York. The conveniences should not be made obtrusive. They should be well lighted, well heated, and well ventilated. They should be comfortable and inexpensive, and should be constantly inspected. The entire system of park conveniences should be reorganized. The public conveniences, in my judgment, should be above ground. They would cost more under ground, and it would be much more difficult to keep them in proper condition. There should be a free system of public baths, preferably along the river fronts. It would be right to charge a small fee for the use of a convenience. Those on the elevated roads are very bad. They should be placed in stores and in the large office buildings. It would be better to have private individuals build them, giving the supervision of them to the Board of Health.

"Our public buildings should be better equipped in this direction. There should be public conveniences in the streets and parks, and conveniences in buildings in the care of private individuals. Fees should be charged for the use of both classes. There should, though, be no fee in cases of necessity.

"There is no sanitary argument against bathing. If possible, a man should bathe every day. This is one of the demands of our climate and of our civilization. I am in favor of small public baths throughout the city. There should be more free swimming baths."

BIG VOTE EXPECTED IN BAYONNE

Good Work Being Done for the Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 7.—With a total registration of 5,335 in this city, the indications are that strenuous efforts will be made to poll an unusually heavy vote at the charter election Tuesday. While the race for Mayor between three candidates is important, candidates for Councilmen are doing the most real work.

In the Mayoralty contest the best campaigning has been done for Egbert Seymour, the regular Democratic nominee. The Republican nomination of Aries A. Brooke was made in earnest and will be pretty generally supported by that party. But who will be elected is a mystery. Each party is reasonably confident.

Mayor Farr, as the nominee of the taxpayers and citizens and the German-American citizens, is likely to make a good showing.

While some principles are involved, patronage remains the real issue, although many citizens are fighting to prevent the possible return of a "Big Eight," and a change in the City Engineer's office. Wholesale desertions from both parties are sure to result, it being useless to disguise the fact that party lines are never drawn in charter elections.

Councilman McGee, (Dem.,) in the Fifth Ward, will probably be re-elected by a good majority. Patrick Nugent (Dem.) will probably be elected in the Fourth Ward. In the Second Ward, ex-Councilman Charles McQuillian (Dem.) is considered the winner.

The Third Ward may elect ex-Councilman Richard A. Bridgman, (Ind.) The regular Democratic nominee, Noble Grigletter, is not being honestly supported by his party.

Chances in the First Ward for Councilman appear pretty even between Jacob H. Johnston, (Dem.,) James L. Robertson, (Rep.,) and Councilman Samuel A. J. Neely, (Ind. Rep.)

A CATHOLIC WINTER SCHOOL

To Meet Yearly in New-Orleans on the Close of the Carnival.

There was a meeting of prominent Catholics of New-Orleans at the residence of Archbishop Janssens, in that city, recently, and their deliberations have brought forth a Catholic Winter School, formed somewhat on the plan of the Summer School in New-York. This will follow right after the yearly carnival, will open on Ash Wednesday, and continue three weeks.

The intent of the founders is to provide a course of lectures, which will include political economy, ethics, literature, electricity, astronomy, the Bible, government, evolution, biography—in short all the subjects of a university course. One advantage spoken of is the benefit the school will be to Catholics who are often puzzled as to whom they must turn or what books they must consult for information on questions of faith. It is also thought it will tend to break down bigoted prejudices against the Catholic Church.

It is expected that four lectures will be given each day. Among those who will probably be asked to lecture are Mgr. Satolli, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ryan, Ireland, and Watterson, the Rev. William O'Brien Pardue of New-York, George Parsons Lathrop of New-London, and W. Bourke Cockran. Receptions to prominent strangers visiting New-Orleans, to authors, journalists, Sunday school teachers, and public school teachers will be features of the sessions. The Rev. Father Mullany of Syracuse, N. Y., whose advice was asked, suggested reading circles and a ladies' auxiliary society as desirable in connection with the school.

NEBRASKA ASKS FOR AID

Some Suffering Counties Have Not Received Any Supplies.

MONEY FOR SEED THE GREAT NEED

Estimated that It Will Take Over $1,500,000 to Put the Luckless Farmers on Their Feet Once More.

There is still the most urgent call for assistance by the people of drought-stricken Nebraska. Attention has repeatedly been called in The New-York Times to the necessity of providing these sufferers with food, clothing, and seed for several months. They will be helpless until new crops are gathered, and new crops cannot be had unless seed is furnished. Everything edible has been consumed. According to a letter issued upon the instruction of a number of the most reputable men in the State, who met in conference at Lincoln on Feb. 27, there are now at least 100,000 people in Nebraska who are in positive need of material assistance, and will continue in their present condition of almost abject destitution until they can raise a crop.

The State Relief Commission now has only $43,000, and this amount cannot go far in meeting the countless demands. Some provision should be made, so that these people may be self-supporting. Their cattle and horses—for some have survived the Winter—must be cared for now, and there must be seed grain supplied. It is said that at least $1,500,000 is absolutely needed. This plea is signed by such well-known men as the Rev. John Hewitt, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Lincoln; the Rev. W. F. Ringland, President of Hasting College; the Rev. L. P. Ledder, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Lincoln; the Rev. H. Bross, Secretary for Nebraska of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

J. C. Duval of Hayes County, Neb., was interviewed in Chicago last week. He said:

Few people outside of the State realize how destitute the people are. They were left penniless at the beginning of the cold weather by the failure of their crops, but they held on, living from hand to mouth as well as they could, and trusting that soon some of the donations of food and clothing made by kind people in the East would reach them.

But they have been sorely disappointed in this, for in all the western portion of the State, in which Hayes County is situated, only fifty-six pounds of meat have been received, and there are more than 3,000 people in Hayes County alone. Hay is $12 and $14 a ton and corn is 55 cents a bushel. Horses are selling at from 25 cents to $2 a head, because the people cannot keep them.

In the latest issue of The Weekly Tribune of Callaway, Neb., three little verses are printed, giving as the pathetic reason for calling the editor's "brand-new baby" "Custer Drought Conly," the fact that the little bit of humanity is the only gift that the half-starved parents have received in their dire distress.

In the same newspaper is the following letter to brother printers:

Some time ago we sent out a number of letters to members of the craft, asking that each one contribute an amount which they would not miss (if not more than 10 cents) to assist us in keeping our head above water until a crop can be raised in this drought-stricken region, and, considering the small number of appeals sent out, we cannot complain of the response. But the late blizzard and consequent harder times admonish us that we must not forget our obligations to our family as long as there is a single responsive heart to appeal to. You will readily see that we have nothing but our paper to depend on, as our farm the last three crop seasons was a parched desert, and the loss of advertisements consequent upon paralyzed business, leaves us almost nothing, as the drought destitution multiplies delinquent subscribers, prevents those who would from paying up, and others from subscribing.

I am the oldest newspaper man in Custer County, having published the first Democratic paper, The Custer County Democrat, in Broken Bow in 1884, and have never had to suspend. Added to my desire to keep my family of seven above want, I have the ambition, common to all newspaper men, to stay in the field. Next to the comforts of my family is my desire to see my paper weather the storm.

I have labored industriously as a printer for twenty-five years, since I was twelve years old, and my ambition is to die in the ranks; but I am not ready to die yet.

This is a great country and there is a great deal for the journalist to do here yet, and I have no other profession. I don't feel like applying to public charity, nor would this help me at all as to my newspaper. I have at all times recognized my duty as a member of the craft, to help those in distress; and, when prosperity returns, I am sure my nature will not be changed. Help me in my adversity, and in my prosperity I will show the open hand of the average printer to all who need help.

We have great hopes that during the coming Summer our drought-stricken land will again be "green and gold."

All communications will be promptly answered.

Thankful for past favors and hopeful of the future, I subscribe myself, your brother in the craft, FRANK W. CONLY.

In the news columns of the paper are the following paragraphs:

Quit lying about the true condition of the drought sufferers! Ask every State and every country that will to "tax its people" for our relief! Nebraska always will have, as it always has had, an open hand for the suffering people of other States and countries, and she will remember those who help her. Besides, "He that hath mercy on the poor, lendeth unto the Lord," and He will repay.

A couple of cars of relief arrived this week. One contained potatoes, which were frozen. Nevertheless, they went like hot cakes, and those receiving them were thankful for even frozen potatoes as a treat.

Last week two wagons of provisions being hauled out to destitute farmers of Grant Township were held up near Lodi by masked men and the whole loaded in another wagon and hauled away. It's steal or starve in some places now.

During the late blizzard the roof blew off of J. M. Pummel's house, and before he could get his children stored away in another side room their faces and hands were severely frozen. Having no fuel they had to remain in bed until he drove eighteen miles for coal.

Mrs. J. Hewitt Broaddus, agent of the Relief Work for Nebraska Sufferers, at Ewing, Neb., has sent the following appeal to the editor of The New-York Times. Mrs. Broaddus has the support of such men as Congressman G. F. Smith, Lincoln Neb.; Prof. A. R. Wightman, Gates College, Neligh, Neb.; the Rev. David Marquette, Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church, Neligh, Neb.; M. N. Van Zandt, banker, Ewing, Neb., and J. A. Trommershausser, Chairman of the Ewing Town Board:

The lean, gaunt wolf of hunger looks in at the doors of the stricken homes of Nebraska.

When the great, black-winged demon of hunger takes his flight over the land, he points with his bony finger and says: "Nebraska is my masterpiece."

The old saying that "Pestilence walks in the wake of famine" is being verified in the West. The constant use of one kind of food is resulting in a peculiar stomach disease that always precedes the "Famine pestilence" of India.

Hungry, despairing mothers press their little ones to their bosoms, and sadly think of the last sack of flour that is nearly gone. We dread the next three months more than the Winter that has passed. The number of applicants has increased tenfold since we began to distribute. The bright sunshine of Spring mocks us with the warning that it is seed time. But where is the seed? Not one farmer in ten has seed to plant, or feed for his horses through the farming season. If we cannot get seed, our last hope will sink behind the dark clouds of despair and dread. In your beautiful homes of plenty you cannot realize our abject want and humiliating dependence.

Our labor is hard and our duty an unpleasant one, but we cannot turn away from the pleading faces of our neighbors when we know that the noble people of the East will render it possible for us to prevent suffering.

The boomer and land shark have opposed us and caused the iron hand of hardship to oppress the poor women and children of Nebraska. But we thank the Christian people of the East that the glorious mantle of charity has smothered out the base misrepresentations of the cruel boomer.

The Cities of Bloomington and Churubusco, Ind., and Wooster, Ohio, have sent gladness to the homes of our stricken people.

An old lady standing at our table said: "Where do you get so much flour, Mrs. Broaddus?" I replied, "In the East." With tears streaming down her cheeks she sobbingly said: "God bless the East."

Death is never a welcome visitor, but when he comes in the form of stravation human language fails to describe his terrors. Poor, suffering Hagar expressed it in the desert: "Oh, God, let me not see the death of my child." The same dreadful thoughts are rushing through the minds of our mothers to-day.

The Board of Trade has deceived us. The Legislature has been powerless to give us permanent relief, and we are forced to appeal to the followers of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these ye did it unto Me."

"A noble act is a step toward God,
Lifting us up from the lowly sod."

Help us to cast the bread of charity on the broad waters of want, and your reward will come like the sunlight of heaven.

Send contributions to Mrs. J. Hewitt Broaddus, Local Relief Agent for Nebraska Sufferers, Ewing, Neb.

HELD CAPTIVE BY THE MAHDI

After Frequent Attempts to Escape, Slatin Bey at Last Succeeded in Reaching Civilization Once More.

The following details of Slatin Bey's capture by the Mahdi, his captivity, and final escape are taken from The Egyptian Gazette, a paper published at Alexandria. The facts, which are both new and interesting, throw light upon events about which there has long been much uncertainty. The article was written by W. J. Garnett, a member of The Gazette's staff:

In 1882 Rouf Pasha nominated Slatin Governor General of Darfur. This province, which had long been in a state of internal trouble, was one of the first to be infected by the Mahdi's revolt. Shortly after the annihilation of Hicks Pasha, the Mahdi wrote to Slatin informing him of that event, and dispatched Zafal to Slatin, who was then at Darra. On his arrival, Zafal, knowing that Slatin was quite unable to hold out any longer, and that he had only five cartridges per man left and that his men refused to stand, sent in the Mahdi's letter calling on him to surrender. Slatin could not do otherwise than submit.

At the end of June, 1884, Slatin joined the Mahdi at Rahed and was forced to proceed with him when he advanced to the siege of Khartoum. While outside the walls he entered into correspondence with Gordon, and, as the Mahdi thought Slatin might attempt to escape, he threw both him and Lupton into chains, in which they remained for ten months. During this period of imprisonment they suffered terribly from hunger and ill treatment, and were frequently threatened with death.

On the Mahdi's death, in 1885, Slatin became a Mulazim, or one of the body guard of the Mahdi's successor, Abdulla Taashi, and up to the time of his escape he was acting in that capacity, his position being at the door of the Khalifa's house. Frequent attempts have been made during the last ten years by the English and Egyptian authorities to secure Slatin's release, but they have invariably failed, owing to the closeness with which he was watched. Last Summer, through the intermediary of Soodanese merchants acquainted with Slatin, an arrangement was entered into by the Austrian Consul General, with the assistance of the Intelligence Department and Father Ohrwalder, for another attempt to rescue Slatin, and this time the effort was successful.

Slatin left Omdurman on Feb. 20 with two Arab guides, all on camels, reaching Metemma in twenty-four hours. Here, the camels having broken down, fresh ones had to be obtained. This took six days, during which time Slatin hid in the hills. With two fresh camels they started again, swimming the river by the aid of waterskins placed under the camels' necks. At El Hamik they again got fresh camels and went to Bir-el-Daem, a four days' journey. There the guides and camels were sent back, and another Arab guide with a camel procured. After a further march of three days, Bir-el-Atm was reached. Thence a circuitous route of twelve days was made through the great Nubian desert.

Slatin arrived at Assooan on Saturday morning, leaving again that afternoon for Cairo. A Derweesh patrol, dispatched from Berber after Slatin's escape from Omdurman became known, reached Kokrab, within fifty miles of Suakin, a few days ago. On quitting Omdurman, Slatin left a letter for the Khalifa, informing him that none of the other Europeans in Omdurman knew anything of his intended departure, and he therefore begged the Khalifa not to punish them. On the escape of Father Rossignoli, his friend, the lay brother Ragnotto, was thrown into chains, and is still a close prisoner.

WHITMAN, SAVIOR OF THE NORTHWEST

President Penrose of the College Named for Him Sings His Praises.

President Penrose of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, delivered an address yesterday morning in the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. His subject was, "A New Chapter in American History."

"A nation's heroes," he said, "are the inspiration of its citizens. He who worthily honors a true national hero is lifted to a higher level of thought and life. American citizenship will be stimulated by the knowledge of Marcus Whitman, savior of the Northwest to the United States. Three stars in the American flag are due to him, the prophet, hero, martyr.

"Having gone to Oregon Territory in 1836 as a missionary to the Indians, Whitman learned the enormous value of the Pacific Northwest at a time when the statesmen at Washington deemed it worthless, and he saw with prophetic foresight its importance to the United States. In 1842 he learned of a British plot to seize and occupy the country, and formed the daring plan of riding across the continent to Washington in order to save it.

"By one of the most heroic feats in all history, he accomplished his purpose, impressed the value of Oregon upon President Tyler, obtained the promise that it should not be ceded to Great Britain if its accessibility for immigration could be shown, and in the Summer of 1843 led back to Oregon the first wagon train which ever crossed the American continent. That train determined the destiny of the Empire States Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

"The missionary achievements of Dr. Whitman were no less remarkable, but he was massacred by the Indians in 1847. His only monument is Whitman College.

"Honor this Nation's hero by making Whitman College a worthy memorial. A great opoprtunity is before the college to influence the Northwest for truth and righteousness. Education and religion are the foundations of the State."

BROOKLYN MAY HAVE TWO TROOPS

Two Bodies of Men Have Applied to Gen. McLeer.

Some of the leading members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn have signified their intention of organizing a troop similar to that of Squadron A of this city, and they have gone so far as to make application to Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., for permission to become a part of the Second Brigade.

Another organization is now in the field. It has made application to be known as Troop B. This latest body has been perfecting itself for two years in drilling, mounted and dismounted, and in theoretical instruction. The application is made through Alfred A. Mitchell, Lieutenant commanding.

It is signed by Alfred A. Mitchell, George H. Weymouth, George Wach, James L. Watt, M. D., Maurice R. Thurlow, John H. Waller, Henry Bohling, F. O. Rhoades, James H. Childs, James Turner, William J. Parry, Raymond W. Sharp, H. Weymouth, S. Bedlow, George Bennett, William H. Breen, J. W. Lucas, H. G. Gosman, W. B. Willard, W. H. Porzer, W. G. Duff, Charles W. Dougherty, George F. Frost, Jr., F. R. Jorgensen, Jr., W. W. Figgis, Benjamin Stargis, S. E. Henderson, F. W. Brushaber, William M. Sweeney, William L. Mooney, Archibald H. Wilson, Robert Lee Wrenn, and Jefferson Young.

The suggestion has been made that in case the troop is taken in as part of the National Guard, it could use the Fourteenth Regiment's old armory, in North Portland Avenue, as soon as that organization moves into the new armory.

THE CHURCH THEIR ALLY

Republicans Control the Utah Constitutional Convention.

PARTISANSHIP OF MORMON ELDERS

One of the Apostles Practically Ignored Because He Is a Democrat—Equal Suffrage Almost a Certainty.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7.—The convention which met in Salt Lake City March 4 was for the purpose of framing a Constitution. This Constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification at the election to be held next November. The enabling act provides that, if it is republican in form and contains a perpetual inhibition against the practice of polygamy and receives the support of the people of the Territory, then the President shall proclaim Utah to be a State of the Union. That these conditions will be complied with there is no reason to doubt; that the President will issue the proclamation is equally sure. It is difficult to see what else he can do, even were he opposed to the admission of Utah.

The claim is made here that the object of the articles published in The Times on the political change in Utah caused by Mr. Cannon has been to destroy Statehood, and Republican managers have pursued a very natural method of warfare in attempting to rouse prejudice against the Democratic Party by the declaration that the articles are inspired by Democrats with the view of defeating Statehood. This, like other propositions, no matter how absurd, is bound to be believed by some—possibly by many—and the fact that Utah will be admitted as a State will not remove the effect of the claim.

A singular fatality seems to surround the conduct of men who have been accustomed to deceptive methods in their endeavors to appear righteous. The convention which has just assembled is Republican by some ten or eleven majority. The first thing it did was to seat as President one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church who has not received a certificate—that being a qualification which the enabling act provides shall establish the right of membership. Whether this position is a reward for the work of John Henry Smith—the Apostle in question—or whether it has some ulterior motive can only be guessed at. The selection was not made on the score of ability, which his lack of knowledge, his abundant bias, and boundless errors clearly prove.

The hope of Democrats before the election of these delegates was that the parties might come together, and select the best men without regard to party affiliations. This was rejected by the Republicans, and a most partisan campaign was conducted. The Republicans were successful, and the temper of the men chosen was shown by the way committees were appointed, the majority of all the committees being Republican, and all the Chairmanships being given to members of that party.

Sitting in this convention with Mr. Smith is a brother apostle, but an uncompromising Democrat, Moses Thatcher, one of the most able and highly-esteemed men in the Territory. Among those of his own faith, as well as among the Gentiles, there will be no dissenting voice as to Mr. Thatcher's breadth of mind, liberality of views, and honesty of purpose. Yet Mr. Smith showed his appreciation of Mr. Thatcher's ability by tacking him on to the tail end of several very ordinary Republican members.

Republicans, even, are already betting at the appearance of the religious hand in this convention. It was shown in the beginning by certain Mormon Democrats refusing to be bound by the caucus of their party, in which they participated. Some of them stated deliberately that they would vote for Apostle John Henry Smith as against any other man that was named, while the minority had determined to throw its weight for the ablest men presented—whether Gentile or Mormon—and therefore refused to support one of its members's nomination so that they might obtain a man capable for the position. No secret was made of the fact that Mr. Smith was wanted for the place, because it was believed that he could hold the Mormon members in check and control them to the securing of such features in the convention as seemed essential to those who controlled Mr. Smith.

It is highly improbable that the convention will make any serious mistakes. The Constitution will, in all probability, be such a one as the people are generally support.

It is likely that equal suffrage will be made a part of the instrument. Both parties are committed to it in their platforms—Democrats unequivocally so. Admitting this to be a feature of the Constitution when adopted, is a grave question as to what the effect of the provision will be on future elections. Among Gentile voters in the Territory, the percentage of married men is much smaller than among Mormon voters; and, if the Republican theory is true—that it was the Liberals that won for the Republican Party the victory last Fall—then the adoption of woman suffrage may prove to the advantage of the Democratic Party, since the majority of the Mormon voters under that theory are Democrats, and their wives would, presumably, share their views and vote with their husbands.

In the preceding letter, however, it was shown conclusively that Mr. Cannon had secured the division of the Mormon people very equally, in which event, and assuming the women to vote with their husbands, the result would not be materially changed. Against this, however, is the claim that women are much more susceptible to religious influences than men, and that if the influence is strong enough to change male voters in the Territory from pronounced Democrats into voting Republicans in the course of three years, it should also be strong enough persuade a more religious sex that the path of religious duty lies within Republican lines, even against the wish of a husband strong enough to resist the decrees of Mr. Cannon. In view of the equal division of the people of the Mormon faith, the right of suffrage given to women would seem to be against the success of the Democratic Party; but you cannot tell that to Democratic women and escape a rebuke, whether merited or not.

I have noted that Mr. Cannon is among the prominent Republicans in the convention. Inquiry elicted the fact that he is a nephew of George Q. Cannon, and is cashier of the bank which was started on the notes of the incorporators in lieu of money, and which, through the confidence of the people gave to the projectors sufficient profits to replace the notes with cash made through deposits. According to Mr. Cannon's answer to the first letter, this took nearly seventeen years, but one could wait for such results where there was nothing invested. This nephew, singularly enough, is Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He is a bounty believer, and his worthy uncle, as already stated, is, among other things, a manufacturer. What there is in the relationship between the Cannon nephew and the manufacturing interests left to his charge may develop before the termination of the highly amusing spectacle presented to the public daily by this "Republican Convention," as it is pleasantly designated here.

Report has it that Gen. J. S. Clarkson will be here in a few days. What effect his coming will have on the Senatorial contest already begun, or what features he may desire to have incorporated in the Constitution, cannot now be foretold.

A New Elephant in the Park.

An addition to the number of animals in the menagerie at Central Park was made early yesterday morning by the arrival of Modoc, an elephant belonging to the Barnum & Bailey circus. The circus people notified the menegarie in advance of the arrival of Modoc, and preparations were made for his reception, but it was 3 o'clock in the morning before the animal arrived at the Arsenal with his keeper from the Madison Square Garden.

Assistant Director Burns and a part of the staff of the keepers at the "zoo" remained up until the elephant put in an appearance. Modoc is a medium-sized elephant.

FORTY-TWO HORSES DRAG A SPOOL

The Nearly Six-Mile Addition to the Columbus Avenue Cable Line Hauled Through the Streets.

The unusual spectacle of forty-two horses dragging a mammoth spool of cable wire was witnessed by thousands of residents of the west side of the city yesterday morning. The cable was the heaviest load ever drawn through the streets of this city by horses, and in three weeks it will help to carry thousands of passengers over the now unopened section of the Columbus Avenue Cable Road.

The Columbus Avenue branch of the Broadway cable system runs at present only as far as Ninety-eighth Street. The wire that was brought through the streets yesterday will be laid from the power house at Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue up to One Hundred and Ninth Street, and will take the place of the cable now used between the power house and Ninety-eighth Street.

The cable weighs sixty-five tons, exclusive of the spool on which it is rolled. It was brought to the foot of West Forty-fourth Street Saturday, and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was hoisted from the float by a derrick to the deck of a heavy truck with broad-rimmed wheel tires. It was 7 o'clock before the big coil was safely deposited and secured on the truck. Then the thirty-four teamsters who were sent over to the float by Truckman Thomas McLarnon, hitched the twenty-one teams together and goaded them on.

It was hard work at first to get the truck started, but with a united tug the long strong traces straightened and the cable was on its journey.

The cable, which is 31,900 feet long, stood 10 feet high when rolled on the spool, and when on the wagon the top of the spool reached as high as the windows on the first floor of some of the houses that were passed.

The route of the trip was through Eleventh Avenue to Forty-second Street, then to Fifth Avenue, to Fiftieth Street. This devious way was necessary, because of narrow streets and bad pavements. As it was, the pavements suffered some, for the weight of the heavy load pressed the broad wheels into the cobblestone pavement in Forty-fourth Street, and cut a swath all the way down to Eleventh Avenue. The asphalt pavement over which the truck passed, which was feared most by the truckman in charge of the transportation, did not suffer at all. The asphalt yielded to the wheels, and then flattened out after the truck had passed.

The trip from the dock to the power house was necessarily a long one, for the teams had to be detached in three sections every time a corner was turned, but the big spool finally reached the power house at noon.

WORK OF THE MANAGERS' TRUST

Henry M. Pitt Says It Has Reduced the Salaries of Actors, and is Driving Them from the Stage.

When William Terriss was about to sail for England, at the conclusion of the tour of Henry Irving in this country, early last year, he said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "The great danger threatening the drama in this country is the combination of speculative managers, who have formed what is practically a theatrical trust, and who will soon control all your leading theatres, as they now practically control all the plays worth producing. The result of this trust must necessarily be the gradual reduction of the salaries of actors and the centralization of all the theatrical business of the country in the hands of the combination. The independent manager will disappear, because he will be unable to secure the theatres which the trust controls in 'circuits,' and with his disappearance competition will cease, and the actor will be forced to accept the salary offered him by managers in the combination, or remain idle."

It is but little over a year since the English actor uttered these words, which were reproduced in substance in the columns of The New-York Times at the time, and there are already signs of the verification of his predictions. Henry M. Pitt, who recently announced his retirement from the stage at the close of his present Chicago engagement, practically reiterates Mr. Terriss's words in giving the reasons for his retirement. There is no longer, Mr. Pitt says, any certainty upon which an actor can depend. In the old days, when independent managers controlled the theatres, an actor was engaged for a stated period, and his salary was paid during that period, whether the manager's venture proved profitable or otherwise. Under the present trust system of management there is no settled term for an engagement, and an actor may begin the season with apparently the brightest prospects, and find himself the football of fortune before a month has passed.

Since the combination system of management has been organized, according to Mr. Pitt, the salaries of actors have been reduced from 40 to 60 per cent., and they are still on the decline. One reason for this is the number of amateurs turned out annually from the dramatic schools, who, anxious to get a "real engagement," underbid the actor of experience and displace him because they can be had for less money. It is useless, Mr. Pitt says, to try and fight against the trust, for it has cornered the market in plays, and controls nearly all the important theatres in the larger cities of the country. No route can be laid out by an independent manager, except with the consent of the combination, because it can keep him out of the most important theatres.

From all these facts, Mr. Pitt has come to the conclusion that the actor's profession is now the most precarious of any, and he has determined, to use his own words, "to leave the stage while I have yet strength and health, and embark in some business that gives better promise for the future."

THE MINORITY DEMANDS A BROOKLYN MAN

Principal of the Boys' High School May Be Named Wednesday.

The Local Committee of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, consisting of Col. John Y. Culyer, Charles E. Teale, H. W. Maxwell, Franklin W. Hooper, Max Brill, Avelius S. Somers, and Dr. Robert A. Black will on Wednesday afternoon. try to decide the question of the appointment of a Principal.

The contest has narrowed down to Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of Public School 19, Brooklyn, and Lawrence C. Hall, Professor of Latin in the Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy.

Five committeemen are in favor of going outside of Brooklyn for the Principal of the Boys' High School, while Mr. Somers and Dr. Black are opposed to any outsider getting the place, which is worth $5,000 a year, so long as there is a capable Brooklyn man, and they believe Walter B. Gunnison to be such a man.

If the majority recommends Mr. Hall to the Board of Education, and the minority Mr. Gunnison, then the Board of Education will have to decide the matter.

Mr. Somers in an interview says: "I most certainly think there is an abundance of material among the Principals of our grammar schools from which to choose. Conditions being equal, I am for a Brooklyn man first, last, and all the time. Any other choice is a reflection upon the Principals of our public schools, who rank among the best in the country."

Dr. Black said: "I think the local candidates have averaged up better on the whole than those who came from other cities. My mind is fully made up in favor of a Brooklyn man. I don't care who he may be, so long as he is capable of filling the bill."

Gifts for Brooklyn Police Officials.

Police Inspector Thomas Murphy of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Contraction in Trading on the Halt in the Upward Movement.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS STILL GOOD

New Signs of Encouragement in the Iron Industry and the Dry Goods Trade—Speculative Movements of a Week.

MONDAY—A. M.

The upward movement in the stock market, which has been in progress for some time, received a temporary check last week, not, however, through the liquidation of any amount of investment stock, but as the result of profit-taking by professional traders who believed that the advance had about discounted the actual improvement in conditions for the time being. It is noteworthy that with the hesitancy of the market the volume of business became contracted, an indication that the actual owners of stocks are not disturbed by existing conditions. Of the active stocks a few specialties are higher, but the speculatives are, as a rule, somewhat lower than a week ago.

Business conditions continue satisfactory. There are new signs of encouragement in the iron industry and in the dry goods trade; bank clearings show continued improvement in general business, and railway earnings are not unsatisfactory. There has been some anxiety over the nature of the coming decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the income tax law, the argument being that in case the law is held to be void, another session of Congress might be called and disturbing legislation ensue. The possibility of an extra session, however, is too remote to be seriously considered at this time, while, on the other hand, should the court declare against the law, credit would certainly not be disturbed, as such a decision would teach Congress that it must confine itself to its limitations.

The conference of the Presidents of the coal roads has led to an agreement to submit their differences to arbitration, and as such action means a solution of apparently insurmountable difficulties, marked progress must be admitted. The coal stocks have reflected the possibility of a readjustment of the percentages of output, some having declined, and others advanced. The Granger stocks were fairly firm, and are not materially changed. New-England was the most active stock, and at the close on Saturday was down ½, having moved between 39½ and 36¼ during the week. The movement was purely speculative in its character, and was undertaken at this time because the outlook for the property under its reorganization is encouraging. There is nothing, however, in the immediate prospects of the company to justify an advance to nearly $40 a share, as dividends must remain remote for some years to come. Those who conducted the manipulation unloaded early in the week at a handsome profit, and the subsequent strength of the stock was due to efforts on the part of belated bull traders to unload without breaking the price.

There was less activity in the industrial group, although relatively the trading in some of the leaders was large. Sugar declined 2 and General Electric 2¼ points. The delay in announcing the alleged agreement between the General Electric and Westinghouse companies created the belief that difficulties had been encountered in carrying out the plan, and this induced liquidation by many who had purchased stock when the proposition was first broached. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong all through the week, notwithstanding the calling of the assessments under the plan of reorganization, to be paid before the end of the month. Bell Telephone stock was very weak on the announcement of the incorporation of the Standard Telephone Company, with enormous capital, and Western Union was sold on the theory that the new company would be an active rival for general telegraphic business.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing April 7, 1894.
United States Leather pf.	71½	69	..
Wabash	6⅞	6⅜	8⅛
Wabash pf.	14⅞	14⅛	18
Western Union Telegraph	88⅛	86½	85¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12	13⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	43⅜	43¼	51⅛
Wisconsin Central	4	4	8½

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $516,475. The banks now hold $13,929,925 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,085,800, a decrease in specie of $1,107,700, an increase in legal tenders of $769,700, a decrease in deposits of $3,417,900, and an increase in circulation of $188,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 6, '95.	March 30, '95.	April 7, '94.
Loans	$480,438,300	$482,524,100	$450,426,600
Specie	64,471,200	65,578,900	99,623,000
Legal t'd'rs.	74,664,300	73,894,600	119,799,200
Deposits	500,822,300	504,240,200	554,496,900
Circulation.	13,084,000	12,895,600	11,144,900

The following shows the relation betwen the reserves and the liabilities:

	April 6, '95.	March 30, '95.	April 7, '94.
Specie	$64,471,200	$65,578,900	$99,623,000
Legal t'd'rs.	74,664,300	73,894,600	119,799,200
Total reserve	$139,135,500	$139,473,500	$219,422,200
Reserve req'red agt deposits.	125,205,575	126,060,050	138,624,225
Excess res've above legal requ'rements.	$13,929,925	$13,413,450	$80,747,975

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$13,929,925	1890	$1,442,475
1894	80,797,975	1889	1,409,575
1893	9,212,950	1888	8,620,875
1892	15,839,200	1887	4,115,575
1891	6,389,975	1886	15,555,875

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans averaged about 2¾ per cent. until Thursday, when the supply from Government disbursements increased, and the rate fell back to about 2¼ per cent.

Time money was firmly held, but the demand was light. Quotations were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4@5 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in small demand. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £14,070 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 65.79, became 65.95. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 19,375,000f. in gold and 2,725,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMSSTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was dull and generally strong. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged, at $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89¾ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continenl exchange, francs were quoted at $5.16 for long, and $5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—20@25c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66@66¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

The London bar silver sold at 29 15-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $13,395,536, and the exports for the same period $30,262,972. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,867,436. The net exports to date in 1894 were $5,218,407; in 1893, $31,957,780, and in 1892, $7,026,561.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	2¼
Bay State Gas	1
Cedar Falls, & M.	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1
Edison Electric Illumin. of N. Y.	1
Manhattan	3¾
Michigan Central	2
National Linseed Oil	1
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1⅜
United States Cordage pf.	1½
United States Cordage gtd.	4¼

DECLINED.

American Sugar Ref.	2
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	1
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	1¼
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo pf.	3
General Electric	2½
Laclede Gas pf.	2½
Louisville & Nashville	1
Metropolitan Traction	2
M. & St. L. inf., all as. pd.	1¾
Mobile & Ohio	1½
National Lead	1
National Starch	1¼
New-Jersey Central	4
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	1¼
Oregon Improvement	1½
Pacific Mail	1
Silver bullion certificates	1⅜
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	1¼
United States Rubber	1⅜
Western Union	2⅛

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, ctfs.	1¼
C., L., St. L. & C. 4s	1
Erie 2d cn.	2¼
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.	2½
Kings County Elevated 1st	2
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s	1½
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st	1
Oregon R. & N. 5s, t. r.	9
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	2½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. cn. 6s	1⅛
Southern Pacific of Cal cn. 5s	1½
Spokane & Pal. 6s	1½
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st	1
United States Cordage 1st	1
Virginia Midland genl.	1
Virginia Midland gen. sta.	1½
Western New-York & Pennsylvania 2d	1¾
Wisconsin Central inc.	1⅜
Wisconsin Central 1st	1¾

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A.	1⅝
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 5s.	1⅜
General Electric deb. 5s	1
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1¼
Kansas Pacific con.	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as.	1
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M. 1st	1¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb ctfs.	1⅜
Oregon S. L. & U. N. col, tr. 5s	2¼
Ohio Southern gen.	1
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s	3½
Oregon Improvement 1st	2½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1½
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1⅝
Union Pacific, D. & G. 1st	1¼
Wabash 2d	1¼
West Shore 4s, R.	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The week has shown somewhat of a lull in the bond market, especially in the speculative issues, the volume of sales being very much contracted. The demand for high-grade securities, however, has increased with the decrease in the speculative demand. First-class railroad bonds netting in the neighborhood of 4 per cent. are in strong demand, and the supply seems limited. Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan bonds advanced sharply on the defeat of the stockholders' committee, though the stockholders undoubtedly had rights on their side which should have been respected. Chicago and Northern Pacific 5s were strong and active on the favorable decision handed down by Judge Jenkins in regard to their validity, which at one time was seriously questioned. The terminals owned by this company are extremely valuable, and would be impossible to duplicate, but, as the bonded debt is so enormous, a radical reorganization will probably have to be effected before the property can be put upon a paying basis.

Gas bonds were dull and neglected, but traction bonds showed more life and were in better demand. Buffalo 5s sold up to 104 and interest, Rochester 5s at 102 and interest, Providence collateral trust 5s at 101 and interest, and Bridgeport first 5s at 101 and interest. All of the above were in good demand, with not many bonds for sale.

Government bonds were strong at unchanged quotations. New 4s sold at 121. A good many sales have been made of these bonds, however, at lower prices, deliverable after Aug. 1, when the English receipts are exchangeable into the new bonds. The quotation for future delivery bonds is about 118, making quite a saving for purchasers buying bonds in this manner.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,546,472
Corresponding week 1894	9,228,633
Since Jan. 1, 1895	143,722,561
Corresponding period 1894	121,081,156

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$6,329,752
Corresponding week 1894	7,314,347
Since Jan. 1, 1895	88,149,498
Corresponding period 1894	94,949,288

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,378,289
Corresponding week, 1894	484,594
Since Jan. 1, 1895	13,579,620
Corresponding period 1894	2,831,882

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$984,162
Corresponding week 1894	1,133,258
Since Jan. 1, 1895	34,174,011
Corresponding period 1894	19,013,307

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
April 4,	1895	£37,744,020	.....
April 5,	1894	30,897,197	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
April 4,	1895	83,500,236	£49,471,657
April 5,	1894	69,047,000	50,903,000
BANK OF GERMANY.			
April 4,	1895	36,894,298	15,069,502
April 5,	1894	30,216,890	12,342,110
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
April 4,	1895	17,801,000	13,689,000
April 5,	1894	10,272,000	16,293,000
NETHERLANDS.			
April 4,	1895	4,282,000	7,076,000
April 5,	1894	4,335,000	7,099,000
BELGIUM.			
April 4,	1895	3,313,333	1,656,667
April 5,	1894	3,112,687	1,556,333
SPAIN.			
April 4,	1895	8,004,000	12,430,000
April 5,	1894	7,918,000	8,200,000
Total last week		£191,538,887	£99,392,826
Corresponding week 1894		152,828,754	96,396,443
Week ending March 28,	1895	194,594,021	100,276,052
Corresponding week 1894		155,995,883	96,142,237

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending April 6	$585,443,706
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,947
Clearings for week ending March 30	493,411,838
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223
Clearings for week ending March 23	524,582,642
Balance for week ending March 23	31,108,528
Clearings for week ending March 16	516,986,154
Balance for week ending March 16	33,302,461
Clearings for week ending March 9	504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9	33,979,971
Clearings for week ending March 2	331,686,217
Balance for week ending March 2	38,141,192

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6.—The failure of the Commercial Bank has had little or no effect upon our local bank stocks. It was generally expected and it has been brought out in the investigation that the trouble really occurred before the panic. The depositors will no doubt be paid in full, as the stockholders' liability is double and they are mostly strong men. All local non-taxable securities have been strong during the week, and in good demand by people seeking investments to tide over tax listing, which is to-day.

Sales in Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railroad stock are quoted at 110¾, Cincinnati Gas at 206¾. Mount Adams and Eden Park Street Railroad at 109, Little Miami at 173½, Dayton and Michigan preferred at 181, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton common at 167½, Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street 5 per cent. bonds at 94½, Cincinnati, Newport and Covington stock at 27½, Columbus Central 5 per cent. bonds at 85, Standard Oil at 184¼, Cincinnati Union Stock Yards preferred at 88, Cincinnati Union Stock Yards common at 77½, Stillwell, Pierce & Smith Vaile preferred at 126, Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse preferred at 127, Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse common at 89, Procter & Gamble bonds at 113½, Procter & Gamble preferred at 145, Procter & Gamble common at 165, Barney Smith preferred at 70, Barney Smith common at 17½, American Type Founders' preferred at 28, First National Bank at 255, Second National Bank at 380, Third National Bank at 153, Fourth National Bank at 260, Fifth National Bank at 90, Ohio Valley National at 140, Citizens' National Bank at 220, German National Bank at 205, and Market National Bank at 155.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 6.—While there has been no news of importance to affect values, the local security market showed some little activity, and the changes in prices have been quite numerous. The only notable transaction was a sale of $10,000 Westchester Electric guaranteed 5 per cent bonds.

A small amount of Troy Gas stock changed ownership at 124. Troy Gas 5 per cent. bonds are in demand, and the bid price has advanced 2 per cent., to 108 and interest. The other changes include an advance of 1 per cent. in the bid and 1½ per cent. in the asked price for Troy City Railway, and a drop of 1 per cent. in the asked price for Consolidated Car Heating stock. Citizens' Steamboat stock is quoted at 215 bid, with no stock offered for sale.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany City Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	116	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	60	65
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	40
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	42	45
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	130½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	347
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	3½	6
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad.	..	60
South End Bank	60	80
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	..	100
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	..	101
*Union Ry Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104¾	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	..	100
Westcott Express Co. com.	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf.	..	100

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114½	115
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81	82½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—In the local stock market the demand for investment stocks is good and the offerings continue light. The bank-stock list shows but little change in prices, and few sales have taken place. Gorham Manufacturing preferred is much sought for, and has sold at 116¼. The illuminating stocks are also in demand, and both Narragansett Electric Lighting and Providence Gas show advancing prices. The local money market is somewhat quiet, although firm. Commercial paper is quoted at 5@6 per cent., call loans, between banks at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton as collateral at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report final official quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	..	4½
Atlantic	..	95
Blackstone Canal	25	25½
City	60	..
Commercial	47½	49
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	50
First	112	114½
Fourth	116	..
Globe	53	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16	..
Manufacturers'	*131	..
Merchants'	*58	60
Mechanics'	..	52½
National Exchange	*100	..
National North America	41½	43½
National Commerce	*45¾	48
Old	113	117
Phenix	72	75
Rhode Island	21	24½
Roger Williams	*633/4	..
Second	125	128
Third	..	95
Traders'	39	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	100½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	51	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	255	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	*201	204
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	138	..
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	*250	252
Providence, Warren & B.	118	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	*187½	197½
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	*115	117
Nicholson File	54½	60
National & Providence W. pf.	100	103
National & Providence W. Gs.	100	..
Pawt. Hair Cloth	*35	50
R. I. Perkins H-S	*96	..
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	*106	110½
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	47	50
Merchants'	48	50
Prov. Washington	41	46
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	*80¼	81
Providence Gas	*81¾	83¼
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
Providence Telephone	*90	93
Rhode Island Electric Protect.	..	130
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	..	99

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 7.—The rates of discount last week were 1½ for three months and ½ for 30 days. Gold flowed in freely. Silver was unsettled. The price touched 31, the highest for more than a year, but new supplies appeared and the price dropped back. On the Stock Exchange the settlement and the approach of the holidays caused business to fall off. American railroad securities were unsteady, as there was no support from New-York. Illinois Central and Union Pacific rose ½ each; Wabash common and Wabash preferred, ¼ each; Atchison A bonds fell 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Atchison shares, ¾; Central Pacific, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande and Norfolk and Western, ½ each; Erie, ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Savannah and Western Bondholders' Protective Committee announces that all Savannah and Western undeposited bonds or certificates for bonds other than those issued by the Central Trust Company should be turned in to the Central Trust Company without delay for account of the committee, of which Mr. Simon Borg is Chairman. All interests are now united in that committee.

—Subscriptions for $3,000,000 of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds and $3,000,000 Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. 100-year gold bonds will be received by the Central Trust Company and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company on Monday, April 8 at 10 A. M.

LARGE DRAINS ON THE TREASURY

Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Have Exceeded the Receipts by More Than $42,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—From the last daily statement issued by the Treasury Department it appears that the expenditures for the current fiscal year to date of 280 days have exceeded the receipts by $42,299,490, the totals standing: Expenditures, $284,392,686; receipts, $242,093,195. These figures, which embody more than three-fourths of the fiscal year, show that the receipts are running at the rate of $865,000 a day and the expenditures at the rate of $1,015,000 a day. If the same ratio obtains for the remainder of the fiscal year the accounts would stand: Expenditures, $370,475,000; receipts, $315,725,000.

This would leave an excess of expenditures over receipts of $55,000,000. The expenditures are pared down to the lowest limit of economy consistent with fixed appropriations made by law, and are likely to be increased rather than diminished. The increases in this fiscal year have arisen from two principal sources, viz., appropriations by the last Congress made immediately available, and the quarterly interest payments on the $165,000,000 of United States bonds issued within fourteen months to protect and strengthen the Treasury gold reserve. So far this month expenditures on the "civil and miscellaneous" account, the account that carries the principal items made immediately available by Congress, are $500,000 in excess of the corresponding period last month.

It is, therefore, to increased receipts that the Treasury must turn to bring the Treasury receipts and expenditures closer together and bear out the estimate laid before Congress, which claimed that at the end of the fiscal year the deficiency (which is now $42,000,000) will be only $20,000,000.

Import statistics yesterday made public by the Bureau of Statistics hold out a hope that the increased revenues from sugar duties may come up to the estimates. Indications of a general revival in commercial prosperity are also pointed to as promising equally satisfactory results from other sources of revenue.

The question as to what amount of money will or will not be derived from the income tax seems to be the only important doubtful factor left in the Treasury calculation, and this can only be solved when the Supreme Court makes public its decision in an authoritative way. This will probably be done to-morrow, but it is by no means an absolute certainty that the decision will be then rendered. On other occasions, when purported abstracts of Supreme Court decisions have been published in advance of their rendition, the court has withheld the announcement of its conclusion for several weeks. If it were not for the fact that great public inconvenience would result from such a line of procedure it might be regarded as extremely probable that the Justices would pursue a similar course in this case.

The Treasury has now a total working capital of $187,000,000, with $18,000,000 still owing from the bond syndicate. Treasury officials, therefore, think that the Treasury will not become embarrassed, even if no revenue from the income tax is derived, and that it will not be necessary to issue any more bonds before Congress will assemble in next December and provide revenue from other sources.

Five Wounds for a Slap.

John Haggerty, fifty years old, who lives on the first floor of 313 Water Street, had a quarrel early yesterday morning with his wife, Mary. Haggerty, according to the neighbors, slapped his wife's face. She promptly broke a beer pitcher over his head and made her escape. Haggerty's scalp was cut in five places.

A Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon sewed the wounds and sent Haggerty home. Mrs. Haggerty was not arrested, because her husband would not complain against her.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS

Abstracts of the Latest Reports Made to the Controller.

A SLIGHT GAIN IN GOLD RESOURCES

Falling Off of Twenty-three Million Dollars in Loans and Discounts —Increase in Bond Holdings.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business on March 5:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,951,846,832.00
Overdrafts		13,528,536.94
United States bonds to secure circulation		195,787,200.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		26,405,350.00
United States bonds on hand		25,115,540.00
Premiums on United States bonds		16,511,917.36
Stocks, securities, &c.		196,927,758.03
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		77,075,488.01
Other real estate and mortgages owned		24,193,994.18
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		114,702,531.22
Due from State banks and bankers		29,273,688.00
Due from approved reserve agents		222,467,685.14
Checks and other cash items		12,424,519.77
Exchanges for Clearing House		77,343,972.17
Bills of other national banks		18,436,845.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,002,373.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold coin	$120,855,575.38	
Gold Treasury certificates	25,400,860.00	
Gold Clearing House cert's	31,904,000.00	
Silver dollars	7,263,610.00	
Silver Treasury certificates	29,550,637.00	
Silver fractional coin	5,956,959.18	
Total specie	$220,931,641.56	
Legal-tender notes	113,281,622.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	31,655,000.00	
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer		$365,868,263.56
Due from United States Treasurer		8,527,580.65
		1,080,461.66
		$3,378,520,536.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$662,100,100.00
Surplus fund		246,180,065.97
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		83,920,338.80
National bank notes issued	$175,408,528.00	
Less amount on hand	5,653,436.50	
Amount outstanding		169,755,091.50
State bank notes outstanding		66,173.50
Due to other national banks		314,439,137.22
Due to State banks and bankers		180,970,705.84
Dividends unpaid		1,287,568.67
Individual deposits		1,667,843,286.28
United States deposits		24,563,195.79
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		3,491,787.60
Notes and bills rediscounted		6,853,317.73
Bills payable		13,645,026.23
Liabilities other than those above stated		3,413,741.62
		$3,378,520,536.75

The abstract of the reports showing the condition of the banks at the close of business Dec. 19, 1894, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,974,623,974.28
Overdrafts		17,289,149.17
United States bonds to secure circulation		195,735,950.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		15,051,000.00
United States bonds on hand		20,760,350.00
Premiums on United States bonds		16,130,960.69
Stocks, securities, &c.		197,328,354.09
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		75,400,976.70
Other real estate and mortgages owned		23,258,812.77
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		124,798,322.39
Due from State banks and bankers		30,962,357.31
Due from approved reserve agents		234,321,340.54
Checks and other cash items		13,051,055.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		80,869,292.23
Bills of other national banks		18,522,596.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		885,072.59
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold coin	$114,898,047.13	
Gold Treasury certificates	29,677,720.00	
Gold Clearing House cert's	31,219,000.00	
Silver dollars	6,954,778.00	
Silver Treasury certificates	29,743,446.00	
Silver fractional coin	5,548,231.62	
Total specie	$218,041,222.75	
Legal-tender notes	119,513,472.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	37,090,000.00	
Five per cent. redemption Fund with Treasurer		374,644,694.75
Due from United States Treasurer		8,542,386.94
		1,289,077.14
Total		$3,423,474,873.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$666,271,045.00
Surplus fund		244,937,179.48
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		95,887,436.80
National bank notes issued	$175,335,800.00	
Less amount on hand	5,998,729.00	
Amount outstanding		169,337,071.00
State bank notes outstanding		66,290.50
Due to other national banks		334,619,221.24
Due to State banks and bankers		180,345,566.56
Dividends unpaid		1,130,390.38
Individual deposits		1,695,489,346.08
United States deposits		10,151,402.66
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		3,865,339.58
Notes and bills rediscounted		7,682,509.06
Bills payable		11,471,551.05
Liabilities other than those above stated		2,220,523.72
Total		$3,423,474,873.11

The reports of which the foregoing are abstracts are the latest reports that the banks have made to the Controller.

A Boulevard Through Fernclift.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., April 7.—A grand boulevard is being built through Fernclift, the Summer home of John Jacob Astor, near Rhinecliff. It will begin at the river and extend through Fernclift to the edge of this village. It will be shaded eventually by maples brought from Vermont. It will be reserved for Mr. Astor's exclusive use.

Dividends.

DETROIT, MACKINAC AND MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1st, 1895.

One Per Cent. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding land grant bonds of this Company, being the interest due thereon to date, at the Central Trust Company of 54 Wall Street, New-York, on the 12th inst. Transfer books will close on the 8th and reopen on the 13th inst. Blank orders for the payment of the interest may be procured at the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Between WILLIAM G. MENDINHALL, plaintiff, and THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, defendants.—In equity. May term, 1893. No. 18.

In the matter of the sale of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its properties and franchises.

To all holders of bonds and coupons secured by a certain mortgage executed by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company and dated December 1, 1887, (second mortgage bonds:)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, appointed Master by the said court under an order dated March 19th, 1895, with instructions to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Fidelity Trust, Insurance and

TO MUTILATE THREE COUNTIES

Bill Before the Pennsylvania Legislature Has Aroused Indignation.

Three counties in Pennsylvania are up in arms against a mutilation of their fair proportions, as proposed in a measure before the State Legislature called the Monongahela County bill. Some persons, whom the indignant citizens call "county-seat boomers," propose, by taking parts of Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette Counties, to form a new county of the name given in the bill. What the object is is not specified, but the proposition has drawn a flood of objections from the residents and led to the appointment of committees to seek the defeat of the measure so obnoxious to the people.

These committees have joined in a statement which is sent broadcast throughout the State. It is shown that the bill is a general one, and so could be used to carve out new counties in any part of Pennsylvania. While it is conceded that the Legislature should make provision for the formation of new divisions where necessary, it is claimed that the present measure is full of glaring imperfections. Citizens of the counties proposed to be "carved" living outside the new district will have no voice in the matter. It will need only a thousand "taxable inhabitants" to set the machinery in motion, and a bare majority of the residents will be sufficient in an election to make the new county a fact. To this the aggrieved people say is practical secession. Those who want to set up a new county can do so, and no opposition outside of the proposed boundaries can have any effect. The bill, it is asserted, is throughout "imperfect, illogical, unreasonable, and unjust, and is manifestly intended to benefit a few 'county-seat boomers' at the expense of the true interests of the people at large."

To emphasize the danger to the other counties of the State the committees have issued a map showing how new counties might be carved out all over the State. This makes a curious showing of dismembered districts and tortured county lines. The committee, on this showing, also asks the people in every part of the State to help them defeat the bill.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Carlton; at *3 PM for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Netherland and La Plata countries, per steamship Egyptian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Egyptian Prince.")

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Alert, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship P. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship Champagne, (letters must be directed "per Champagne"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 5 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bluefields per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie"); at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Adirondack, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havellus"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colon, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Carthagena and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Sisal, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Curacao, also Maracaibo, Guanta, and Puerto Cabello, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara and Barbadoes, per steamship Orinoco, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Amazonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Amazonense"); at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranis with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, unless specially addressed, are closed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 5, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

All Traveling Expenses Included.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
A Series of Select Parties to

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under personal escort will leave **New-York** during the season. **Next Departure April 24** by S. S.

"MAJESTIC"

to visit **England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, the Rhine District, and Belgium.**

Everything strictly first-class. Early application necessary.

Descriptive programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York;
Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, April 8
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, April 10
SEMINOLE.....Friday, April 12
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE —Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
D. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 A.M.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II, Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
the European
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Normannia, May 23, 11 AM
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO **Land** OF **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITSBERGEN,** by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York, Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...Apr. 17, 11 AM | Berlin...May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...Apr. 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris, May 29, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Waesland...Ap. 10, 3 PM | Noordland...May 8, noon
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland...May 15, noon
Rhynland...Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.
Westernland...May 1, M | Rhynland, May 29, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, 8 AM | Britannic, May 22, 8:30 A.M.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Pas enger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage to Queenstown, New-York, $20. Special tickets, $15. For Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. | Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M. | Lucania, May 18, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., April 27, 5 AM

Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Thursday, April 11, at 3 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Massachusetts, April 13.
For Berths and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, April 20, 11 A. M.
First cabin, $40 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—EUROPE.—Thirty excursions to Europe. Popular prices, $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. P. C. TUDOR, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y. Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania and Erie R. R.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 PM.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., at 3 PM for Norfolk, Wed., Fri., Sun. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 9:30 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn and local points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jun. 20, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago, 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:20, 9:00, (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M., daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Ashville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily. Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:40 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12:10, 2:10, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 12 noon, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south (to Point Pleasant 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (7:30, Express, Saturday only,) 8:40, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Station in New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, SUNBURY, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St., and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 55 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points. Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:15 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, And to all POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
FOR CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
FOR PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) 5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily, 1:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 399, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 733 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier told number, 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, & CONSACKIE BOAT: will leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for points East.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g: week days, 5 PM; Sun., 9 AM

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 180 of the Laws of 1893.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 13th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, one in the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, or in an adjoining county, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described as proposed to be taken for the

YALE'S ELECTIVE COURSE

Many Changes Proposed for the Next Academic Year.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

The Greatest Need of the University Discussed by Distinguished Graduates of Past Years.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—The prospectus of elective courses in the academic department in Yale University was given out yesterday. The "preliminary choice" of former years is done away with, and students will make their final choice of studies for next year by April 27. The requirements in junior and senior years remain unchanged, seniors selecting one of four philosophical courses. Among the new courses in that department are one by Prof. Sneath in the History of Continental Philosophy, another by Prof. H. S. Williams in the Philosophy of Life and Organisms, one on Philosophical Skepticism, and one by Dr. Buchner on National Systems of Education.

The courses in economics have been changed by lengthening the junior course to three hours, part of the instruction being given by Prof. Irving Fisher, part, as heretofore, by Prof. Hadley. The second year course has been lengthened to five hours—the only five-hour course offered—the instructors being Profs. Hadley and Schwab. In the law course a new instructor is added to Profs. Robinson and Phelps, Edward G. Buckland of the Law School.

A new course in Roman law is offered by Dr. J. J. Robinson—the first of the kind at Yale since the days of the late Prof. James Hadley. In the history department a number of new courses are added to the list: One by Prof. Wheeler on the History of Treaties since 1648, one by Prof. E. G. Bourne, recently appointed to take the place of a similar course formally offered by F. W. Williams. The latter offers an original course in Modern Oriental History, and another in Ancient Oriental History, the only one, it is believed, offered at an American college, with possibly a single exception.

Among the courses in the Romance languages there are no innovations, a few that were omitted last year being offered this year. Among the German courses there has been a re-arrangement of instructors, Prof. Greuner offering the course in Schiller and W. A. Adoms the course in historical prose. Dr. Corwin of the Sheffield Scientific School offers a new course in Lessing.

The number of English courses have been largely increased. C. M. Lewis, recently appointed, offers a two-hour course to juniors on the English poets of the lake school, and on Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Prof. Beers substitutes for the two courses offered this year one on Shakespeare and one on the History of Victorian Literature; Prof. Cook for his, one on the History of English Literature, and one on Chaucer. Dr. Phelps repeats his course on the Elizabethean Drama, and adds one on Modern Novels, and H. A. Smith puts in the place of his course on English composition one on Men and Manners in the Age of Pope, and one on Comparative Criticism.

Among the classical courses there is little change, except that courses omitted last year will be offered next, and vice versa. Prof. Beers offers a new course in Greek social life, and Mr. Kitchel one in Thucydides. Much the same is true of the Latin courses.

Prof. Hopkins, appointed to fill the late Prof. Whitney's place, offers the usual course in Sanskrit and one in comparative syntax. Among the natural science courses Prof. Gibbs offers a new one in chemical philosophy; Prof. Dana withdraws his courses in mineralogy. To the mathematical courses have been added one on navigation and nautical astronomy by Prof. Richards, an introduction to general analysis by Dr. Peirpont, and one on descriptive geometry by Dr. A. L. Day. To the department of physical culture has been added a course on military science by Capt. J. S. Pettit, United States Army, (professor in the Scientific School,) consisting of lectures, practical work in the armory, and a thesis.

A change in the method of teaching English composition is to be made at the beginning of the next year of the university. The main feature of the scheme is the abandonment of the formal assigned abstruse subject, and in its place a gradual development of the individual style of the writer by frequent conferences between the instructor and pupil. It is, as termed by its author, an "office hour" system. Under its provisions the pupil will meet the instructor, submit thoughts, plans for work in English, exhibit his customary style of expression, and receive suggestions toward its development. This change in instruction has been made under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Baldwin of Columbia College, who begins his work at Yale in the department of English next Fall.

Nearly all the members of the university who elect optional courses during their junior and senior years are required to contribute essays on various topics in their elections for courses. Prizes among the Forest, the Porter, the Townsend, the Ten Eyck, Betts, and McLaughlin Prizes; essay writers in the courses of Prof. Ladd, Prof. Duncan, Prof. Sneath, Dr. Buchner, Prof. Hadley, and Prof. Schwab, and students who show a special aptitude for special writing, like journalism, magazine work, and historical or distinctively literary work, will all receive the advantages of Dr. Baldwin's system.

In the last batch of letters received by The Yale News on the subject of what is Yale's greatest need are letters from two of the distinguished sons of the university. One from Judge Henry E. Howland, Yale, '54, of New-York City, says: "It must be apparent to every one familiar with the facts that Yale's greatest need is sufficient endowment to carry on the work of the university, which is expanding so rapidly that there is difficulty in properly accomplishing it for want of funds. The professors and instructors are overworked and underpaid; their number should be largely increased. The library requires more money than is at present available properly to maintain it. More dormitories are needed to accommodate the students. More recitation rooms, a large commons and university hall, and a larger plant in every direction are imperative necessities."

Edward G. Mason, Yale, '60, of Chicago, writes as follows: "It seems to me that the great need of Yale to-day is a well matured and comprehensive plan for the development of the whole university, to accomplish which the aid of all its alumni and friends should be invoked. In this way better than in any other could be secured the advancement of the university spiritually, intellectually, financially, and territorially."

The annual junior exhibition was held in Battell Chapel last week. The order of the speakers, with their subjects, was as follows: Howland Twombly, "Oratory of the Revolution and of the Civil War Compared"; Lewis H. Porter, "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes"; Anson P. Stokes, Jr., "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes"; Philip C. Peck, "Oliver Wendell Holmes"; Emory Hawes, "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes"; Fred F. Bennett, "Defects in the House of Lords and the United States Senate"; Christopher B. Coleman, "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes"; George S. Buck, "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." At the close of the speaking the Ten Eyck Prizes, the income of a fund of $2,600, established in 1888 by the Kingsley Trust Association, in memory of Henry J. Ten Eyck, '79, were awarded. Anson P. Stokes, Jr., of New-York, the winner, received $60 and each of the other competitors $10.

D. Y. Comstock, Associate Master of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, and formerly of Andover, has resigned. His resignation is to take effect in June.

Prof. James E. Benedict of the Smithsonian Institution is working at the Peabody Museum in the interest of the United States Fish Commission.

Prof. Hoppin of the Yale Art School will sail for Europe April 13. He will go to Athens.

Richard Burton, who has been proposed for the new Professorship of English Literature, is a graduate of Trinity College and of Johns Hopkins, and is at present the literary editor of The Hartford Courant.

At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education in New-York City, April 25, 26, and 27, Prof. Richards will speak on "The Position of Athletics in a Scheme of Physical Education."

The following is the list of the members of the Yale Kent Club who have been selected as competitors for the Wayland prize debate: R. Adair, '95; M. J. Bryne, '95; L. E. Connor, '95; T. H. Cox, '96; G. W. Klett, '95; J. W. Peddle, '95; F. C. Rector '95, and A. C. Woolner, '95. This debate will be held some time in May, and the subject is: "Resolved, That it is unwise to carry the system of free public instruction beyond the education given by the common school."

THE JUNIOR DINNER AT HARVARD

Winners of the Bowdoin Prizes and the Work Which Gained the Honor.

CAMBRIDGE, April 7.—The annual junior dinner at Harvard is the only class gathering of a social nature in undergraduate life. In fact, it is often said that there is no class spirit at Harvard. The class of '96, however, rather dispelled this illusion by the spirit and success of its dinner on Thursday. Over 200 men were present, and three large dining rooms at the Vendome were thrown into one to hold them.

President J. C. Fairchild presided, and E. M. Hurley was toastmaster. The speeches were made between the courses. E. R. Mathews spoke for the college press, Capt. J. R. Bullard for the 'Varsity crew, and J. A. Gade for the literary interests of the college. In the absence of A. H. Brewer, who was ill, C. Brewer spoke for football. He reviewed the athletic achievements of '96, and said that whether there should be 'Varsity football next Fall or only class football, the class would surely maintain its reputation in the game.

The poet of the evening was R. M. Townsend, who made a great hit with his tale of Baron Sahara and The Great Thirst. Other speakers were Capt. Griffin of the class nine, Capt. Forbes of the class crew, and A. Borden. A double quartet sang "Johnny Harvard" and the "Wah Hoo Medley," and at the end of the evening the entire class joined in "Fair Harvard."

The winners of the Bowdoin prizes have been announced. These prizes from the foundation of James Bowdoin are offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to students resident in the university. The authors of the successful dissertations are invited to read them in public at a place and a time to be designated by the Dean:

Class 1. (a) A prize of $100 to Joseph Richard Taylor, graduate, for a translation into Greek.

(b) A prize of $100 to Arthur Winifred Hodgman, graduate, for a translation into Latin.

Class 2. A prize of $100 to John Archibald Fairlee of the senior class for a dissertation on the wisdom of Gladstone's policy of home rule for Ireland.

Class 3. (a) A prize of $75 to Harold Ethelbert Addison of the junior class for a dissertation entitled "A Historical Sketch of Theories as to the Nature of Electricity, with Especial Attention to Changes of Theory within Recent Years."

The private performance of the Spring theatricals of the Hasty Pudding Club takes place on April 13. The play will be given in New-York during the week of April 15, and in Boston immediately after the Spring recess.

The name of this year's play is "Proserpina." The libretto is by Winthrop Ames, '95, and the music by D. G. Mason, '95. The scene of the play is Arcadia. The cast is as follows:

Pluto	W. K. Brice
Exemplicus	W. S. Patten
Cupid	J. Purdon
Prosarpina	L. S. Adams
Mrs. Ceres	C. M. Flandrau
Mrs. Venus	E. G. Merrill

And a chorus of Arcadians, devils, &c.

A table has been published, showing the advantage which Harvard students take of the elective system by doing extra work. In the first three years a student is required to take fourteen courses, only two of which are prescribed. During the past five years, however, the number of students credited with sixteen courses in three years has increased from fifteen to seventy-seven, or more than a fifth of the class. Last year, thirty-six men had the eighteen courses to their credit, the full number required for a degree. Of these, eighteen got their degree at the end of the three years, and to eleven was granted leave of absence during their senior year. These figures show that men of exceptional ability can win their degree in three years, and that there is a large body of students who are willing to do more than the bare amount of required work.

Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has been obliged to go to Europe for rest, on account of ill health. Prof. Dunbar has been acting President of the Faculty in the absence of President Eliot. Prof. J. M. Pierce, Dean of the graduate school, will act as Dean of the Faculty.

CORNELL MOURNS PROF. OLIVER.

His Recent Death a Great Loss to the University.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7.—On their return from the brief Spring recess, the students were saddened by news of the death of Prof. James Edward Oliver, head of the department of mathematics, who had been ill at his home here since January. Prof. Oliver was one of the oldest and most beloved teachers in the university, and was generally recognized as the foremost American scholar in the field of pure mathematics.

Goldwin Smith, who left the position of Regius Professor of History in Oxford to come to Cornell, when the latter institution was founded, is still a stanch friend and supporter of the university. It is now several years since he resigned the Chair of History and removed to Toronto, but it is his custom to pay a visit to the university each year. On these occasions Prof. Smith has usually been prevailed upon to give a short series of lectures on some period of English history. He is now on his annual visit here, but has announced that he is too busy with work that he is carrying on in the university library to give any lectures. President Schurman prevailed upon him, however, to give one talk before the university, and on Saturday he delivered an address on "The Moral Unity of the English Speaking Peoples," before an audience that completely filled the large auditorium of Barnes Hall. Mr. Smith now holds the rank of Emeritus Professor of English History in Cornell.

For several years Cornell had a flourishing graduate students' club. The Cornell Club, in connection with that of Harvard, began the movement which resulted in the present union of graduate clubs from several institutions for the purpose of publishing information in regard to the opportunities for advanced study afforded by the graduate courses of American universities. Last year the club organization was allowed to die out, but a movement has recently been started to revive it, and a meeting was held for that purpose last week. There are over 200 students eligible to membership in the club, and it seems probable that it will soon again be in a flourishing condition.

The Curtis Debating Clubs have elected officers as follows: Juniors—W. N. Toble, President; H. N. Crosby, Vice President; I. G. Botsford, Secretary; A. T. Sperry, Treasurer. Sophomores—M. Odell, President; R. M. Snow, Vice President; E. O. Storer, Secretary; P. S. Livermore, Treasurer.

As a result of the examinations last term, fifteen men were dropped from the university for deficiency in their work. This is somewhat less than the usual number. It is announced that the number of conditions is also less than usual.

The Law School Faculty has announced the names of the contestants in the annual prize debate which is held each year on the evening of the Saturday preceding commencement. The debaters are selected from the senior class, partly on the general excellence of their work and partly for excellence in the preparation and presentation of cases in the university moot court. The question for debate and the choice of sides will be determined by the men themselves, and will be announced within a few days. The men selected are William Patch Belden, Richford, N. Y.; William Porter Chapman, Jr., Norwich, N. Y.; Herbert Latham Fordham, Ithaca, N. Y.; Elbert Budd Hand, Racine, Wis.; Frank Knowlton Nebeker, Logan, Utah; Addison Berton Reed, Waterloo, N. Y.; Frederick William Welsh, Binghamton, N. Y.; William Cravath White, Fredonia, N. Y.

The following have been selected from the class of '96 to take part in the preliminary contest for the selection of speakers in the contest for the '86 memorial prize in declamation: Don William Almy, Harry Newell Avery, Frank L. Bruce, Fred Roswell Bump, Oliver Dudley Burden, Miss Jessie A. Capron, Raymond Lynn Coffin, Harley Nutting Crosby, William John Curtiss, Edward Davis, Harry Lee Duncan, Walter Henry Edison, Charles A. Ellwood, Miss Lulu May Galbraith, William Henry Glasson, Francis Storrs Hansell, Miss Bernice Grant Haviland, Ralph Jones Hess, Henry Wade Hicks, Samuel Burton Holzheimer, Fayette Ehle Moyer, Harold Frederick Noren, Miss Mabel Edna Osborne, Marshall Barker Palmer, Harry Leslie Powers, Charles Henry Rammelkamp, Miss Helen Isabel Root, Miss Lucy Hutchinson Savage, Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr., Harvey Douglas Smith, Alfred Tennyson Sperry, Nathan Pendleton Stanton, Miss Agnes Leo Tierney, Willard Nathan Toble, Hugh Charles Troy, James Steele Truman, Frank Parker Ufford, Henry Walker Wallace, Hermann John Westwood, and Miss Carolyn May Wygant.

During the recent Spring recess President Schurman and Prof. R. H. Thurston spoke at the dinner of Cornell alumni in Pittsburg, Penn. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler attended the conference of Professors of History from the leading colleges and universities of the country, held in New-York.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEWS.

The Annual Joint Debate Last Thursday a Great Success.

The annual joint debate last Thursday evening proved one of the best held at Columbia in recent years. The subject, "Resolved, That the attempts of employers to ignore associations of employes and to deal with individual workmen only are prejudicial to the interests of both parties," was a sufficiently popular one to draw a large crowd to the library building. The arguments on both sides were excellent, as was attested by President Low, who had charge of the meeting, in a few remarks made after the debate. The Philolexian Society was represented by P. M. Capen, '95; F. M. Cutler, '05, and W. D. Street, '95, and Barnard by E. B. Woodruff, '96; P. E. Brodt, '97, and D. Wheaton, '97. After a debate of two hours, the judges, Profs. Brander Matthews, W. A. Keener, and Richard Mayo Smith, awarded the honors to the Philolexian Society, upholding the affirmative side, with first honorable mention to D. Wheaton and second honorable mention to W. D. Street. The arrangements were in the hands of a committee composed of F. B. Elgas, '97; J. C. Levi, '96, and J. A. Peters, '96.

The strong alumni feeling in college athletics, and especially aquatics, was made manifest last Thursday evening at the Hotel Brunswick, when a mass meeting of Columbia's graduates was held to raise money to pay the expenses of the 'Varsity crew soon to be pitted against the crews of Pennsylvania and Cornell on the Hudson. The sum of $3,000 is wanted, as the expenses will be especially large this year, for Columbia has not had a 'Varsity crew for a number of years. The prospects for obtaining the money are good, and in all probability the crew will not suffer for lack of funds.

The class of '93, School of Arts, gave its sixth annual banquet last Tuesday evening at the Arena. Twenty-five members of the class sat down to the dinner. Among the many toasts offered were: "Looking Backward," William B. Whyland; "The World as I Have Found It," Stephen A. Keating; "'93 in Urbe," Herbert T. Wade; "The Future Columbia," Norman G. Johnson, and "'93 at the Bar," G. E. Timpson. The same feeling existed among the diners in regard to the erection of dormitories as among the rest of the Columbia alumni, for they unanimously adopted resolutions urging the college to consider favorably the dormitory question and to assign portions of the Bloomingdale site for the erection of these necessary buildings.

The progressiveness of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the school of medicine of Columbia—has often been demonstrated of recent years. With this spirit it greeted the discovery of the curative diphtheria antitoxine, and at once began investigations, and from the benefits of this research impart the knowledge gained to the attending students. One of the special interests in the department of pathology has been the immunization of horses against the toxine of diphtheria and the preparation of the antitoxine. Three horses have been placed for this purpose in the special charge of Dr. C. B. Fitzpatrick. In one of the animals the immunization was accomplished in an unusually short time, and nearly all the serum which was proved on animals to have very curative power was placed in the hands of officials of the Health Department for use among the poor of the city. Reports of the efficiency in curing diphtheria of children have been gratifying. The remaining horses the immunization process is proceeding more slowly, with a view to the production of a still stronger curative serum. This work has not only been of use in affording an extra serum at a time when other sources of supply were inadequate, but what is more important, Prof. Paudden, as an officer of the college, has been able to acquaint the medical students of the third year with the mode of preparation of this new remedy, which has been declared by Prof. Peabody of the college "one of the greatest discoveries and a remedy which has come to stay."

Dr. C. B. Fitzpatrick and Dr. Alexander Lambert, both for some time engaged in special research in bacteriology, have received appointments as Assistant Bacteriologists in the Health Department.

STEVENS INSTITUTE NOTES.

The Junior Ball Is Being Anticipated with Pleasure.

The students of mechanical engineering are beginning to distribute themselves about the country on their way to their homes after the Easter examination. Regular exercises will not be resumed until April 22.

The opening week will be celebrated by the junior ball, which will be held at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, New-York. This social event of the year at Stevens has always been a great success, and the students are looking forward to a repetition of previous pleasures.

The examinations of the last week were the finals of the senior class, the last term, being devoted to thesis work and experimental research.

Owing to the failure of the senior Dinner Committee to make proper arrangements, the dinner will probably not be held until Commencement week.

George Ray, '96, has been elected editor in chief of Stevens Life in place of Howard Maxfield, who graduates this year. Under Mr. Harris's business management the paper is now on a firm financial basis, and with Mr. Rae's censorship of the literary department the continued success of Stevens Life is assured.

At the last meeting of the College Senate the application from Stevens Preparatory School to be allowed to adopt Stevens's colors was denied. To George L. Manning, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics, has been granted a year's leave of absence, to be spent in foreign scientific research.

Normal College Happenings.

President Knox of the Board of Education has appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee on Normal College, who will care for the college interests and make improvements: Robert Maclay, Charles B. Hubbell, Charles C. Wehrum, Edward P. Stears, Henry A. Rogers, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Dr. Edward H. Peasley, Dr. McSwiney, and President Hunter.

Edward S. Burgess, who has just been unanimously chosen Professor of Natural Science, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Day, is a graduate of Fredonia Normal School, Hamilton College, and Johns Hopkins University. In the latter institution he taught natural science for one year. At present he is a professor and Director in the three high schools of Washington.

The register, which contains the names and standing of all the girls of the upper three classes, will be issued next week.

On Wednesday, April 10, the alumni science class will meet in the alumni library. At this meeting the dates for field days will be decided upon.

New-York City College.

The City College and Columbia Chapter of Theta Delta Chi Fraternity have postponed their combined banquet until April 14, when it will be held in the evening at the Hotel Savoy. An initiation was held last Monday evening. The chapter now numbers sixteen men in college, seven of whom are freshmen.

The anniversary number of The College Mercury will be published this week. It will contain a number of important contributions.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus lectured to the seniors last week on "Poisons." Prof. Doremus for many years during his early professional life was the highest authority on poisons in the East. In the course of his lecture he took up the Harris-Potts case, and severely criticised the physicians in charge of the poisoned woman and those who made the autopsy.

General Theological Seminary.

Last Thursday evening the new officers of the Missionary Society were elected. They are: Executive—Erskine Wright; Vice Executive—F. S. White; Corresponding Secretary—R. E. Wood; Recording Secretary—J. B. Sill; Treasurer—C. A. McKnight. During the last year the society has fully kept its promise—that of promoting missionary work and spirit—as shown by the annual report.

Dr. Seabury has removed the library of his father, which was in the parsonage of the Church of the Annunciation, to his lecture room in the seminary.

Bishops Potter and Brewster had charge of the Lenten services last Friday and Saturday.

A most fervent appeal was made by Dr. Ridgeley to the students last week for ten men to act as missionaries in Utah.

The candidates for the New-York order of priesthood were examined last Friday night by Dr. Cady and Dr. Hall. They were W. B. Dawson, A. Elmendorf, W. S. Scott, F. Welham, W. J. Wright, and J. M. Barry. Through the permission of their Bishops, A. H. Grant, F. G. McLean, and Robert Perine of Albany and W. T. Brown of Nebraska will also be examined for the priesthood.

Union Theological Seminary.

A unique way of ending a course of lectures was introduced last Friday evening by Prof. Tyler, who has just concluded his lectures on "Evolution as Proving Christianity," by holding a conference to discuss in a general way the theory of evolution.

The concluding talk in the series of lectures on the practical use of the Bible was given by the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani last Saturday.

POINT O' WOODS BUILDING ASSOCIATION

Its Purpose Is to Erect a Summer Home for Women.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 7.—Steps were taken here yesterday toward the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Point o' Woods Building Association, for the purpose of constructing a women's building at the Point o' Woods.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. It was presided over by Mrs. George F. Stackpole of Riverhead, and those chosen to apply for the articles of incorporation were Mrs. George F. Stackpole, Mrs. J. J. Robbins, Babylon; Miss Mary E. Deery, Patchogue; Mrs. S. B. Horton, Greenport; Mrs. Whitman Overton, Bayport; Mrs. M. H. Jessup, Westhampton; Mrs. W. W. Hulse, Bay Shore; Mrs. Ella B. Hallock, Southold; Miss Ruth Tuthill and Mrs. T. M. Griffing, Riverhead; Miss Sarah J. Adams, Greenport; John M. Price, Patchogue, and Alonzo Fleet, Babylon.

The plans for the building were drawn by Architect Skidmore of Riverhead. They call for a structure 30 by 50 feet and two and a half stories in height. It will contain an assembly hall, kitchen, dining room, and a number of sleeping apartments. The rooms on the ground floor are to be arranged by means of sliding partitions so that they can be used as one room for cooking schools and kindergartens or for social purposes. The cost of the building is estimated at $25,000, and it is to be completed by June 1. The work is to commence at once.

It is proposed to raise the money by selling shares of stock in the association. The par value of the shares is to be $10. If the profits of the enterprise are sufficient, shareholders are to receive a dividend of 8 per cent. Should there be a balance after paying a dividend, it is to go to the Suffolk County branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Each share will entitle its holder to one vote in the management of the building.

The sleeping apartments in the building will be for the use of shareholders. One share will entitle its owner to the use of a room for one day and night during the Chautauqua season; two shares, two days and two nights, and five shares, one week's occupancy of a room during July and August. Those stockholders using the rooms, however, will not be entitled to receive any dividend.

Nearly one-third of the needed money has already been subscribed, many shares being taken at the meeting yesterday. It is expected that the balance will be subscribed for in a few days.

The site for the building was given to the association by the Point o' Woods Chautauqua Association.

Thrown from Their Carriage.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 7.—A horse driven by A. D. Rosenthal, with whom was his wife, took fright near his residence here to-day and completely demolished the carriage by alternately kicking and running.

The occupants were thrown out. One of Mrs. Rosenthal's legs was broken, and she may have internal injuries. Mr. Rosenthal was severely bruised.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following auction sales of real estate are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin Baldwin, referee, 415 Grand Street, south side, 75 feet east of Clinton Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,100; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, Perry Avenue, west side, 760.134 feet south of Old Road, 25 by 111.37 by 25.285 by 107.58.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

There were recorded last week in Kings County 323 mortgages, for $936,590, of which 129, for $253,738, were at more than 5 per cent., and 194, for $682,852, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week of 1894 there were recorded 340 mortgages, for $1,086,442, of which 149, for $355,903, were at more than 5 per cent., and 191, for $730,539, were at 5 per cent. or less.

The auction sales of real estate in Brooklyn during the past week amounted to $178,526. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $153,508.

Messrs. Corwith Brothers have sold for Coles P. Davis, to Adolf Spielman, at $9,750, the three-story brick building, with store, 506 Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 40 by 100, and for Eleanor A. Quinlan, to Patrick Grennan, at $7,000, the three-story frame building, with store, 113 Meeker Avenue, 25 by 62 by 120.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for Thomas Corrigan, to Margaret Robinson, at $6,500, the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling 475 Eighth Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Lafayette Avenue, northeast corner of Grand Avenue, four-story brick flat, for nine families, 24 by 90; $10,000; Thomas F. Martin, owner.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 22; $1,000; Margaret Flattery, owner.

Bergen Street, north side, 300 feet west of Rockaway Avenue, two-story store and dwelling, 18 by 45; $1,000; N. McCormick, owner.

Fennimore Street, 225 feet west of Rogers Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 82 by 34; $5,000; F. W. Fowler, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 120.1 feet east of Ashford Street, three-story frame store and two-family dwelling, 25 by 55; $5,000; Henry M. Bach, owner.

Bergen Street, south side, 266.3 feet west of Rochester Avenue, two-story frame, 23 by 55; $3,000; Henry Dwyer, 1,678 Bergen Street, owner.

Marion Street, north side, 275 feet east of Reid Avenue, two-story and basement, 22 by 42; $2,500; Bertha M. Fastest, owner.

Lorimer Street, east side, 50 feet south of Devoe Street, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 82; $8,000; Margaret A. Bisson, owner.

Fifth Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Fifteenth Street, two brick one-story dwellings, 20 by 75; $7,000; Edward P. Day, owner.

Berriam Street, west side, 34 feet west of Belmont Avenue, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18 by 40; $1,700 each; E. Sutterlin, owner.

Adams Place, northeast corner, Seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 22 by 40; $3,000; John Merkle, Scotland, owner.

East Thirty-ninth Street, east side, 220 feet south of East Broadway, two-story and attic brick dwelling, 16.6 by 30; $2,600; George T. Harrison, owner.

Thirty-fifth Street, east side, 100 feet south of Avenue C, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; $2,200; James Ruer, owner.

Halsey Street, north side, 145 feet west of Marcy Avenue, three brick four-story flats for nine families each, 33.4 by 82 each; $1,400 each; Henry Roth, owner.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

127, 129, and 131 MERCER ST.

E. H. Ludlow & Co.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, April 10, 1895,

at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, 127, 129, AND 131 MERCER ST., extra substantial five-story brick building, with BOILER, (80 H. P.) ENGINE, ELEVATOR, and ARTESIAN WELL. Lot 50x100 feet. Building erected by Herter Brothers for their own use and leased to one tenant.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. if desired.

For maps and particulars apply at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, April 9, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of Price W. Hasbrouck, Henry Bischoff, Jr., and Frank Hasbrouck, Executors of John L. Hasbrouck, deceased,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house with lot,

No. 151 West 23d St.,

AND

14 Desirable Lots on

89TH AND 90TH STREETS,

between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

For maps, &c., apply to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schlueder, Esqrs., Attorneys for the Executors, 280 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

POSITIVE SALE OF THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT

four-story and basement high-stoop stone dwelling, with two-story and basement extension, and lot,

NO. 511 WEST END AV.,

between 89th and 90th Streets.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Two-story attic and basement frame house and frame stable, with four lots, north side

133d ST.,

210 feet west of 5th Avenue.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895,
at 12 o'Clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
The full-sized, 4-story, high-stoop, brownstone front dwelling, with dining room extension and lot.

No. 51 East 34th Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.

Permits, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
Tuesday, April 9th, 1895.
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF WM. MILNE, DEC'D.
The 4-story brick and brownstone English-basement dwelling and lot,

No. 356 West 35th St.

Permits at auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

Real Estate For Sale.

FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
PUYALLUP LAND SALE.
Under act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, there will be sold at public auction 3,600 city lots, adjoining Tacoma, Washington, appraised at prices to suit the times, from $20 to $500 each. Acre lots, $100 to $1,000. Timber lands, improved and unimproved farm lands, in 40-acre tracts or less, at $40 to $100 an acre; 1,800 acres for sale now, and several thousand acres more during the Summer. Deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Terms, cash, or not less than one-third cash and balance in equal annual installments in five, four, three, two, or one year, at option of purchaser, with 6 per centum interest, secured by mortgage.

Sale commences at Tacoma, Washington, on May 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on every tenth day thereafter, (unless same occurs on Sunday, when it will be on the next day,) until all are sold or withdrawn from sale. Maps can be seen at this office.

For further information address PUYALLUP INDIAN COMMISSION, Bostwick Block, Tacoma, Washington.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.

Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the

Week, Month, or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply

WILLIAM M. NOBLE, OWNER.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—Janitor will show day or evening. Strictest references required. The Walton, 164 East 89th St.; rent $37. The Richmond, 158 East 88th St.; rent $34 to $37.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE "OSBORNE,"

Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Location the best in the city.

Elevators run all night.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ADJACENT AND JUST WEST OF 5TH AV. and 49th St.—Extra-wide gentleman's house; never rented; exposed, sunny rear; rent reasonable for character of house.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
FIFTH AV., COR. 52D ST.

A CHOICE FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE dwelling to let to private family only; on best part Madison Av., below 59th St.; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

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Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

A FORGED DEED.

It is not many years since a savings bank in New-York loaned $12,000 on the property at the northwest corner of 39th Street and Seventh Avenue, New-York. The loan was made to a person calling himself William C. Bennett, and the title seemed to be good in him. It was properly certified by the bank's counsel, and a handsome abstract deposited in the bank's archives giving the history of the title. The property, however, really belonged to William P. Woodcock, who lived at Bedford, Westchester County, and the deed from him had been forged, and, though recorded, of course did not pass any title. When the real owner sued to clear his title, the bank could only answer "that it caused Bennett's title to be examined in the usual manner by competent counsel, and the usual requisitions for searches were issued to the Register, who returned the deed from the plaintiff to Bennett, which deed on examination seemed to be sufficient." The bank was remediless and the loan proved a total loss.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., New York. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

FULL-SIZED 25-FOOT HOUSE, SOUTH OF DR. Hall's Church, 250 feet from 5th Av.; under $70,000; modern construction.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,

5th Av., corner 52d St.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

PERFECT GEM; ELEGANTLY DECORATED; cabinet-trim; private; open plumbing; West 123d St.; sacrificed; $15,000; worth $18,000; this week only. PRESCOTT, 78 East 116th St.

Referees' Notices.

LEWIS STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY A. PLATT, plaintiff, against GEORGE S. CARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock of that day, before Thomas Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side